FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR CORRESPONDENT VIEWS RATIFICATION DEBATE IN U.S. SENATE

AU271432 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Jul 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Article by CTK U.S. correspondent Karel Filk: "Preliminary Balance of the SALT II Debate"]

[Text] For the last 2 weeks American politicians, generals and arms control experts have been taking turns in front of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee to present their arguments in favor of--or against--the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

It is gratifying that the voices of the advocates of the agreement are more emphatic and, above all, more convincing than the voices of the sworn enemies of the treaty such as Paul Nitze, Edward Rowny, Elmo Zumwalt or Thomas Moorer who are not only against the limitation of strategic arms but against any negotiations with the Soviet Union at all.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance gave a cogent answer to the enemies of the treaty when he stressed that its rejection would prevent negotiations on an even more substantial limitation of strategic arms, which should be anchored in a SALT III treaty. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, too, warned the senators that the wrecking of the treaty in the Senate would mean a further enormous growth of U.S. armament expenditures.

The collective support the treaty received from all five members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is also considered very important.

Averell Harriman, one of the most important American experts on Soviet affairs, has also expressed himself in favor of the ratification of the treaty in the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee.

It is alarming that some of the "witnesses" in front of the committee--among them, deplorably, even supporters of the treaty--demand the further development of dangerous new weapons and an increase of the U.S. military budget, which they call "the price for the treaty's ratification."

It is a paradox of the American system that 34 voices in the 100-member Senate suffice to wreck a treaty that has the support of 80 percent of Americans, according to public opinion polls.

Carter's administration, which has--as regards this issue--the support of all progressive forces, is therefore conducting an extensive campaign to persuade the still undecided senators to consider the wishes of their electorate and vote for the treaty. A number of senators, too, are beginning to realize that they will have to justify their attitude to the treaty to those who elected them. Robert Dole, the well-known Republican senator from Kansas and a contender for the candidacy for the presidency, warned, for instance, his republican colleagues against "blind opposition" to the treaty.

Vice President Mondale's U.S. tour, during which he stressed at various meetings, press conferences and in television statements that the treaty is useful and necessary for the United States because it enhances U.S. security and reduces the threat of a nuclear war, has also been part of the persuasion campaign.

Political observers are pointing to the fact that the enemies of the treaty who are trying to "amend" the document at any price are also stepping up their efforts and judge that the final result of the clash between the advocates and the enemies of the treaty cannot be predicted with certainty yet.

RUDE PRAVO: WESTERN MBFR CONDUCT RESEMBLES 'HAZARDOUS GAME'

AU271440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Roman Dusek commentary in the column "A Note": "After the 18th Round"]

[Text] The 18th round of the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe has ended. The conference hall in the Vienna Hofburg, where the delegations from 19 countries regularly met, has grown silent. The diplomats have departed for their home countries to come back to Vienna at the end of September. It must be said that they departed in a situation that is not satisfactory. Apart from the fact that the approach to some problems has become partially coordinated, the Vienna talks have yielded no concrete results.

What a contrast to the talks that took place in Vienna, also in the Hofburg, a few weeks ago--to the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, during which the SALT II treaty was signed, a treaty which solves problems that are among the most important and complicated issues, problems concerning the limitation of strategic arms. The negotiations on the SALT II treaty took almost 7 years, which is a long time, but they finally brought a concrete result.

The Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe, too, have been underway for many years, since October 1973. However, so far they have not gotten out of the initial phases and tangible results are lacking. They are lacking because the NATO countries have not shown sufficient political realism and have not been willing to accept the socialist countries' proposals. It is indisputable that these proposals would help reduce military tension and would be beneficial to both groups of countries --the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Whatever the socialist states have laid on the negotiating table in Vienna, it has always met halfway the acceptable views of the West. However, such demands as would impede the defense capability of the socialist community, disrupt the balance of military power and destabilize international relations in Europe, naturally cannot be accepted. NATO could never expect they would.

The Vienna talks have provided evidence several times that the socialist countries are willing, in the interest of strengthening peace, to meet the demands of the West that are acceptable. We have, for instance, agreed that both the Warsaw Pact and NATO should have 900,000 men in central Europe, 700,000 of them attached to ground forces. We have also met halfway the demands concerning the extent and the structure of the reduction. We have also agreed that the reduction should apply to the types of weapons listed in the Western proposals. We have thus accepted these proposals as sound compromises, because it was in the interest of peace.

International negotiations of such significance and importance as the Vienna talks are not a card game. The conduct of the Western delegations resembles, however, a hazardous card game; for instance, the conduct of those who operate with "data" on the numerical strength of the socialist countries; armed forces. This data does not correspond to reality and were fabricated in the workshops of the Western secret services.

The socialist countries will never agree to such a reduction of troops and armament that would damage the socialist countries and peace not only in Europe but throughout the world. They should realize this in the West now, in the summer recess. And there is yet another thing they should recall: It is long since time for the world to hear just as good news from the Vienna Hofburg as it did in the days of the Soviet-American summit meeting.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU281406 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Geneva, July 28 (BTA)--The ban on development, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons is among the overriding issues on the agenda of the work of the disarmament committee.

At yesterday's session, Mr Petur Vutov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the session and at present president of the committee, took the floor. The Bulgarian delegation, he said, supports the joint Soviet-U.S. proposal for the foundations of the treaty banning radiological weapons. The signing of such a treaty and the states' adherence to it will help halting a new stage in the arms race, he stressed. As the debates in the disarmament committee revealed, he went on, the danger of developing a new kind of mass destruction weapons, the radiological weapons being one of them, looms real.

Mr Petur Vutov pointed to the significance of that provision in the Soviet-U.S. proposal, which defends the states' right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes now and in the future. He expressed the conviction of the Bulgarian delegation that the disarmament committee will succeed in working out the draft on the future treaty banning radiological weapons in a short time and will soon submit it to the UN General Assembly for consideration and approval, thus opening the way to a major international agreement.

CARTER ENERGY SPEECH CALLED 'DEMAGOGIC MANEUVER'

AU291405 Tirana ATA in English 0922 GMT 29 Jul 79 AU

["The Demagogic Measures and Warmongering Threats Cannot Extricate American Imperialism from the Crisis"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 29 (ATA)--Only a few days have passed since the televised speech of the American President Carter, in which he announced the "new energy program" to surmount the crisis, but both in the United States and abroad this program is being characterized more and more as a demagogic manoeuvre. Even the change of some ministers made by Carter, quickly revealed the aims of "safeguarding" the President's prestige and blame the "ineffective management" of several people for the crisis. Why Carter's energy program is deprived of any "warmth"?

The rank and file Americans are already fed up with the promises of this clown President and they have felt on their backs the value of these programmes. For the sake of demagogy Carter reiterated that he will increase the taxes over the oil companies. But these taxes not only will not be raised, but on the contrary, these companies will increase their profits through speculations. According to data published by the magazine "U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT", during the first months of the current year, the profits of seven multinational oil companies such as Shell, Exxon, Mobil, Gulf, Texaco, etc. increased from 60 to 300 per cent. In fact, those who pay for the crisis are ordinary consumers, to whom Carter appealed once again to make "sacrifices".

It has already become a known fact that the programs presented from time to time by the American President have not been able to solve the problems of the energy crisis and of the economic crisis in general. The thirst for oil is increasing more and more in the United States of America as well as throughout the whole of the capitalist-revisionist world, at a time when the resolute struggle of the oil producing countries in defence of their lawful interests is making more difficult the plunder of their natural resources at ridiculous prices. The American administration has long since advertised "programs" which allegedly would reduce the dependence of the United States of America on imported oil, but the situation has become ever more critical: While in 1973 the United States imported 35 per cent of the oil it needed, in 1978 it imported about 45 per cent. Meanwhile the extraction of oil in the United States is decreasing at an annual rate of six per cent.

The energy crisis, like all the economic and financial crises, has its roots in the existing capitalist system itself, in the thirst of the monopolies to secure maximum profits through the plunder at low prices of the wealth of the other countries. This has more clearly revealed the savage aggressive features of American imperialism. Washington strives to deceive the American people and the other peoples of the world, in the attempt to make them believe that the measures of the oil producing countries are to "blame" for the grave crisis of capital. Like Nixon and Kissinger, Carter and company are exerting pressure and blackmail on these countries threatening them with direct military intervention for the occupation of the oil fields of the Middle East. According to the American magazine FORTUNE, "to protect its vital interests" the United States of America has even set a special corps of 110 thousand soldiers who will be employed for such an eventual aggression. These warmongering actions clearly reveal that the more the crisis deepens the more blows American imperialism receives and the more it implements the gunboat policy to defend its neocolonialist predatory interests.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CONGRATULATE POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251248 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO IN Bulgarian 22 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and to Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the revival of Poland, we convey to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, to the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and to the fraternal Polish people most sincere congratulations and cordial wishes on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Council of Ministers, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf.

The date of 22 July has become the brightest holiday of socialist Poland, the symbol of its national and social liberation, achieved as a result of the historic victory over the Hitlerite invaders. Within a short historical period, under the tested leadership of the PZPR, tempered in class struggle, in close and indestructible alliance with the USSR and with the other countries belonging to the socialist community, People's Poland has been transformed into a state with a powerful economy and flourishing culture and it has achieved historic successes in all sectors of life. The achievements of the Polish People's Republic enjoy justified acknowledgement and profound respect among all that country's friends.

Today the Polish people are successfully implementing the decisions of the Seventh Congress of the PZPR in building a developed socialist society in their motherland.

With its active foreign policy the Polish People's Republic considerably contributes to the further intensification of detente, to the consolidation of peace and international cooperation, and it enjoys a great and well-deserved prestige among all progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

We note with joy and gratification that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation are developing and strengthening between the BCP and the PZPR, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, relations based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are deeply convinced that the implementation of jointly achieved agreements during the recent visit of the Polish party and state delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria will give a powerful new impetus to these relations in all sectors of life.

Our joint efforts within the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA are a reliable guarantee for the peaceful labor and comprehensive upsurge of our peoples, they are contributing to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community member-countries in their struggle for peace, cooperation and understanding among the peoples.

On the eve of your national holiday, we wish you, with all our hearts, dear comrades, the workers class, the working peasants and the people's intelligentsia, as well as all working people in your country, even greater new successes in building a developed socialist society, for the benefit of People's Poland and the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO PRESIDENT OF PERU ON NATIONAL DAY

AU271553 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a congratulatory telegram to General Francisco Morales Bermudez, president of Peru, on the national day of the country. Conviction is expressed in the telegram that the friendly ties between Bulgaria and Peru will continue to develop and strengthen in the best interests of the Bulgarian and Peruvian people, in the interests of peace and security in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER VERDET

Visit to Industrial Enterprise

AU271048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] Ilie Verdet, Romania's prime minister and those accompanying him, as well as Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, visited the Intransmash Bulgarian-Hungarian joint enterprise in Sofia. They visited the workshop for the construction of transportation and lifting machines and other premises of the enterprise. After the signing of a protocol, the official talks between Ilie Verdet and Stanko Todorov closed.

Cooperation Protocol

AU271355 Sofia BTA in English 1333 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA)--"We will leave Bulgaria pleased with the results achieved," declared the prime minister of Romania, Mr Ilie Verdet, today after having signed, with his Bulgarian counterpart Mr Stanko Todorov, a protocol for the further deepening and expansion of cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania during the next 1981-1985 plan period. Pointing out that they are satisfied with the development of bilateral cooperation so far, in their statements Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Ilie Verdet spoke optimistically also about the further course of Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation.

The Bulgarian prime minister said that by the end of this year are to be concluded a general agreement for specialization and cooperation in transport engineering and in the manufacture of machine tools, agreements for cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for the "Nikopol-Turnu Magurele" hydro-engineering complex, for the manufacture of equipment for the Olefin works, as well as other agreements in the fields of electronics, the chemical industry and other branches.

The two countries have agreed to extend the validity of the agreements in force during the current five-year period and to speed up work on the coordination of the plans for the 1981-1985 period.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU271356 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA)--Today Bulgaria's first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received here Mr Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of Romania.

Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria, too, was present at the meeting. Mr Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the issues which the two prime ministers reviewed at their talks. The Bulgarian party leader and head of state expressed his satisfaction with the dynamic development of all-round Bulgaro-Romanian relations. He said that real possibilities were at hand to further expand the relations of cooperation and specialization, the scientific, technological and cultural ties and to boost bilateral trade. Mr Todor Zhivkov said such a development of bilateral relations contributed to raising both the material and cultural prosperity of the Bulgarian and the Romanian people, thus consolidating the positions of the socialist community in the world.

Concrete issues on Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation, too, were on the agenda of the talks. Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon for Mr Ilie Verdet.

Visit to Pazardzhik, Plovdiv Okrugs

AU271818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Ilie Verdet, accompanied by Comrade Stanko Todorov, visited Pazardzhik Okrug. Later the esteemed guests arrived in Plovdiv.

Visit to Burgas Okrug

AU281358 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, accompanied by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials, arrived in Burgas Okrug. At the Burgas airport the guests were welcomed by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the okrug party committee and by other okrug leaders. Comrade Stanko Todorov and Ilie Verdet visited the Burgas petrochemical combine where they were acquainted with (?the development of the combine's production) and also visited an exhibition (?on the combine's products) as well as an installation for the production of [word indistinct]. Following this, Stanko Todorov and Ilie Verdet left for the Sunny Coast summer resort, Burgas Okrug.

ZIMBABWE PATRIOTIC FRONT'S ROBERT MUGABE ARRIVES IN SOFIA 29 JULY

AU291757 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Robert Mugabe, cochairman of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union--ZANU--arrived on 29 July in Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. At Sofia airport he was greeted by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary and BCP Central Committee responsible figures. Today Robert Mugabe laid a wreath and paid respects at Dimitrov's mausoleum.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

Arrival in Sofia

AU262207 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a Chilean Socialist Party delegation led by Clodomiro Almeyda, the party's secretary general, has arrived in Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Goergi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary and high-ranking officials at the BCP Central Committee.

Zhivkov-Almeyda Meeting

AU271817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party. During the talks, Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed Almeyda on the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria and on the principled foreign policy of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government. He emphasized the readiness of the BCP and of all Bulgarian working people to extend international solidarity to the Chilean people's struggle and also expressed confidence in their final victory over fascism, a decisive factor for which is the unity between the socialists and communists as well as among the other parties of the popular unity bloc.

Comrade Clodomiro Almeyda briefed Todor Zhivkov on the situation in Chile and on the Chilean people's struggle against the fascist dictatorship. He expressed gratitude to the BCP and the Bulgarian people for the constant support they have rendered to the Chilean people. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Clodomiro Almeyda positively assessed the development of the relations between the two parties and also discussed possibilities for further developing and deepening these relations on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

TODOR ZHIVKOV VISITS RAZGRAD OKRUG 28 JULY

AU281425 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, accompanied by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union, visited Ivanov, Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, and Anastasiy Donchev, chairman of the okrug people's council and other okrug leaders.

Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him visited 4 agroindustrial complexes in the okrug. He acquainted himself with the work and successes achieved by the okrug working people and showed keen interest in the implementation of the new technologies and latest achievements in grain production, cattle raising and in fertilizing of soil. The first party and state leader was everywhere cordially welcomed and greeted by the farmers working in the fields.

Akhmed (?Tonushev), leader of a brigade for industrial production in Pisartsi Village, presented to Todor Zhivkov a sprig of heavy grain of wheat produced in the okrug and reported that his brigade has produced 615 kilograms of wheat per decare and that it expects to produce an average of 1,200 kilograms of corn per decare.

CELEBRATION MARKS 76TH ANNIVERSARY OF ILINDEN UPRISING

AU281815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] A solemn celebration and a concert devoted to the 76th anniversary of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day Uprising began at Universiada Hall in Sofia today. Prof Lyubomir Panayotov of the Institute for History at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences read a report on the nature, social meaning and significance of the heroic Bulgarian uprising in Macedonia and in the Edirne region of Thracia.

WORLD EFFECT OF CARTER'S DOMESTIC PROBLEMS ASSESSED

LD292042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Antonin Kostika commentary: "Who Is After Jimmy Carter's Scalp?"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has been discussing for 3 weeks the ratification of the SALT II treaty and yet the situation now is no clearer than when the discussion began. It is still impossible to say with any certainty whether the Senate committee will recommend that SALT II be ratified.

As is known, the talks regarding the treaty lasted for 7 years. Everything could have been discussed, clarified and solved in that time and indeed everything has been discussed and clarified by the most competent politicians and the best military experts of the Soviet Union and the United States. What new things can be added by 100 senators who are mere amateurs in military matters? Even if they hold their deliberations for another 3 weeks multiplied by seven--what then? Presumably nothing. And, indeed, nothing new has occurred so far in the Senate debate, whether on the floor of the Foreign Relations or the Armed Services Committees. Only old and discarded arguments have been heard, starting with the famous Soviet threat to the totally refuted arguments about the strategic nature of the Soviet plane known in the West as the Backfire. Such returns to outdated arguments can only have one meaning: to harm the chances of ratification. Nobody doubts that this would damage both the interests and prestige of the United States. Even the generals of the Pentagon acknowledge the usefulness of the treaty. Presumably something else is at stake; that is, Jimmy Carter's presidential fortune is connected with the fate of the SALT II treaty. Its ratification would practically amount to the confirmation of his presidential mandate for the next term of office. This is exactly what is not welcomed be certain circles in the United States. Attempts to harm Carter through disagreements inside his own government, together with opposition to SALT II clearly confirm that such a situation does exist.

At the cost of an unprecedented government reshuffle, Carter has succeeded in avoiding this danger but the situation is far from being completely resolved. For example, he suffered a very painful setback at the hands of those senators who have succeeded in pushing through a new bill on controls over U.S. exports. The bill includes a number of measures, already numerous enough, discriminating against the development of the trade and economic contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. This considerably devalues Carter's statements made at the Vienna meeting with Leonid Brezhnev on the necessity of the development of mutual contacts, and can only aggravate the international atmosphere, just as the opposition against the SALT II treaty does.

The hunt for Carter's scalp is quite evident in the frenzied campaign unleashed against his energy program and in the violent opposition currently taking shape in the U.S. Senate against this program. The fact that Carter was forced to use the television relay of his Wednesday press conference for a rather unusual appeal to the nation for support, indicates the degree to which Carter believes he is in danger. The appeal concerned, above all, his attempts to force the Congress into complying with the question regarding the taxation of the monopolies' profits.

After all, this appeal contained the very key to the understanding of the true meaning of the situation. One cannot help asking how is it possible that Carter favors a progressive taxation of the profits of the oil monopolies to aid his own economy energy program? Has he perhaps adopted the Marxist interpretation of economy? Of course, nothing like that. [paragraph continues]

The answer is simple: Carter is an exponent of another power group competing with the oil monopolies for positions, influence and power. Only through this prism is it possible to see in true light both the hunt for Jimmy Carter's scalp and his counterattacks, whether in connection with SALT II, the government crisis or the energy program.

Let us remember that Carter and his entire team got into power and government via membership in the so-called Tripartite Commission set up in 1973 by the bosses of the Bank of America, the Rothschild bank concern and the Chase Manhattan Bank headed by the well-known financier, David Rockefeller. In other words, the substance of the conflict is between financial capital versus the oil monopolies. The fact that in this game the scalp of the President of the United States is at stake is but a mere technical detail designed for the general public. In reality--and this is the most depressing thing about it all--something far more important is at stake. The point is that the struggle for internal power and the fights between groups in the United States can considerably endanger the positive development of international relations, whether in connection with the ratification procedure regarding SALT II which limits the most horrible weapon of mass destruction, or in connection with the development of the economic international cooperation. This is no longer a matter for the Americans alone; this directly concerns every human being on this planet.

This fully justifies the general and urgent demand that the United States more clearly and sensibly acknowledge their degree of responsibilities and duties toward the other nations of the world.

GDR'S SCHUERER CONTINUES DISCUSSIONS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Meeting With Strougal

LD272228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In Prague today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Gerhard Schuerer, GDR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. They positively assessed the results so far in the intensifcation of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the GDR in politics economy and culture and stressed that it is mutually beneficial to support and develop this cooperation in all respects.

In this connection they discussed coordination of national economic plans and the most important projects in the economy in the years 1981-1985.

The meeting was attended by Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Gerd Koenig, the GDR ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

End of Talks

LD272230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic, ended in Prague today.

During the talks the two representatives discussed the state of work so far on the preparation of the coordination of national economy plans between their two countries for the period 1981-1985. They have discussed the fundamental questions of mutual economic relations in this period and agreed on the further plans of negotiations on the coordination of plans. According to the approved conclusions, both sides will investigate possibilities for the further deepening and broadening of cooperation in selected production branches of Czechoslovakia and the GDR after 1980 with the aim of a closer cooperation between the national economies of the two countries.

End of Visit

LD282232 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--G.D.R. Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer left here for home today, after talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart Vaclav Hula on coordination of national economic plans for 1981-1985 and bilateral economic relations.

SLOVAK DAILY COMMENTS ON CONTROVERSIES IN NONALINED MOVEMENT

AU2601425 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorerincz article: "Something About Distances: In Preparations for the Sixth Conference of Nonalined States in Havana"]

[Excerpts] As happened a few times in the past, not only the bourgeois propaganda but even some in the nonalined movement itself are now again raising the question of the "purity of the movement" and of "keeping the same distance" from "both blocs," although it would be more precise to talk about distance from the socialist states on the one hand and from the imperialist powers on the other. This spring the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR raised the alarm that in the preparations for the Havana summit meeting, it said, a sharp battle allegedly would be waged on whether this movement is to become a "direct ally of the communist-socialist camp" or is to "remain loyal to its principles." What is remarkable in this propaganda thesis is the insidious, false combination it is striving to implant in the people's minds as the only choice possible: If you are "honorable," which in this case means "loyal to principles," you cannot be an "ally of communists," which means you will be protected against the "devil."

At their second conference in Cairo in 1964 the nonalined states stressed, for instance: "Imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism are the main sources of international tension and conflicts, since they threaten peace and security throughout the world." And it is from this anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist battle, as well as from the rejection of the policy of blocs, that the main and constantly vital principles of the nonalined movement stemmed, a movement that today has been joined by 86 states and two national liberation movements--the PLO and the SWAPO from Namibia.

It is only natural that the course flowing from these principles and loyalty to these principles objectively draw the nonalined closer to the socialist countries, which, even if only on the basis of their class revolutionary orientation and Marxist-Leninist doctrine, are joining the vanguard of the struggle for peace and security of nations and for their constructive cooperation on the basis of equal rights and without any exploitation and domination.

At the same time we must not forget that in the movement itself all the states greatly differ in their political, economic and ideological orientation and that this very proximity or concurrence of stances of the movement's majority and the socialist countries does not quite suit the leading political circles in some states in the movement. Thus, with the fervent assent and incitement of the bourgeois propaganda, they are preaching about the "same distance" of the movement from "both blocs." In this they are obviously mainly concerned with diverting the developing countries away from the socialist states--both those that are directly in the movement (like Vietnam, Cuba and so forth), and those outside it. It is not surprising when this is done by countries with a capitalist social system that still depend on the West; but it is all the more surprising when one finds people who are even attempting to cover such theses by the cloak of a Marxist-Leninist interpretation.

The state and organizations belonging to the nonalined movement are now in the phase of concluding preparations for the Havana conference--they are assessing the documents prepared by the Cuban hosts on the basis of earlier negotiations of the movements's coordination bureau and the ministers of foreign affairs. Under the complicated conditions that are beset by various pitfalls and by the attempts of imperialist forces to disrupt their mutual understanding and cooperation, they are preparing to make sure that in Havana, too, the movement will not slither into a formless, neutral mass--as it never did in the past--but will be able to continue actively to implement the legacy of the movement's founders, real fighters for a better world and for justice and peace in it.

CPCZ WEEKLY: NO 'SOIL' FOR OPPOSITION UNDER SOCIALISM

AU261450 Prague TRIBUNA No 28 in Czech 11 Jul 79 pp 8,9 AU

[Ludvik Nosek article: "From Deideologization to Reideologization"]

[Excerpt] In the present phase the theory of deideologization substantially expresses the aims of anticommunist activities, while the theory of reideologization rather provides the means for achieving these aims. The two theories are closely intertwined with the campaign that has now been developed in the West around so-called "violations of human rights" in socialist countries. The main common idea permeating these fabrications is that, allegedly, the uniform ideology and its growing role in the socialist society, as well as the consolidation of the moral-political unity of the people, are obstructing the development of democracy. The bourgeois political forces and propaganda are particularly irritated by the fact that there is no opposition within the socialist states that can be organized in a special ideological direction and that can develop propaganda by means of the spoken or printed word.

In a socialist society, where there are no oppressed and exploited classes, no oppressed and exploited nationalities, there is not, and cannot be, any internal social soil for any kind of opposition to take root. The clamor around the "dissidents" and the alleged "violations of human rights" in the countries of socialism was artificially organized by imperialism with the obvious aim of shaking the socialist system and weakening the socialist community.

For several years the topic of dissidents has been one of the main topics in the speculations of the bourgeois political forces and propaganda. What are the most typical and substantial features of these speculations? First, it is the endeavor to support and encourage all those whom they class as dissidents. According to the reports of the Western press itself, particular activity is developed in this respect by the radio stations RFE and Liberty. It is known that these stations are maintained by the American CIA. Second, the anticommunists are trying to present a small handful of people engaged in antisocialist activities as some kind of representatives of an almost mass movement.

One cannot but see that in their attacks against the socialist system the contemporary anticommunism is pinning particular hopes on the dissidents. The various ideological research centers consider "people with a different way of thinking" as a channel through which the bourgeois influence penetrates into the territory of the states of the socialist community, and the entire activity of the propaganda services is organized accordingly.

One of their main trends is the fabrication alleging that the uniform socialist ideology and its growing role in social activities (in this instance the anticommunists call it reideologization) does not permit differing opinions but leads to an alinement of the society members' way of thinking and to ideological conformity. Simultaneously the "people with a different way of thinking" are regarded as a possible internal factor for "weakening the role of socialist ideology," a factor of deideologization.

By the speculative utilization of so-called "dissidents" the bourgeois political forces and propaganda are in fact meddling in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

NEW, STRICTER LAW ON WEAPONS IN PREPARATION

AU261410 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 25 Jul 79 pp 4-5 AU

["HB"-signed report: "Preparation of Law on Weapons"]

[Text] Since the publication of the law on weapons and ammunition and of the regulations on its enactment important changes in the development and production of weapons and ammunition have taken place in our country. There are new types of weapons for both military and civilian use, based on new technological and physical principles. Equipment and appliances that are closely related to firearms in their functioning are beginning to be produced in large series for use in industry and the construction sector. The use of weapons for training, sport and sport-paramilitary purposes has become more widespread. Thus, relationships that are not legally regulated have emerged. That is why the publication of a new law on weapons and ammunition is being prepared. Its basic objective is to make the registration of weapons more exact and to make the approval procedure concerning the development, production, transportation, sale, purchase, repair, tests, dismantling, possession and carrying of weapons and ammunition more rigid, so as to prevent their abuse concerning the basic values of our socialist society.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HARVESTING, DIFFICULTIES

Continuation of Rains

AU241100 Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Jul 79 pp 1,3 AU

[CTK and PRACE correspondents' report: "Rain Hampers the Golden as Well as the Green Harvest; Harvest in Difficult Conditions"]

[Summary] The harvest of winter barley has begun in all regions of the Czech Socialist Republic. Only about 5,200 hectares--or less than 1 percent of the sown area--have been harvested to date as the rainy weather means that the harvesting combines cannot be fully deployed. Rain is also hampering the second harvest of fodder. Perennial crops on arable land have been harvested from about 25 percent of the sown area, and as regards meadows and grazing land--less than 10 percent of the area here has been harvested so far. The harvest of early potatoes is behind schedule, too; to date farmers have harvested less than 30 percent of the planted area.

Speedup of Harvest

AU241105 Prague PRACE in Czech 21 Jul 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report by PRACE correspondent: "End of the Week in the Fields; Harvesting Work Accelerated"]

[Summary] The stabilization of the weather has made it possible to speed up the harvests of rape and grain in the low-lying areas of the Czech Socialist Republic.

A total of 314 hectares [ha] of rape, more than 200 ha of barley, 856 ha of wheat and more than 100 ha of legumes had been harvested in the South Moravian Region by 20 July. The harvest of early potatoes is also making good progress-52.3 percent of the planted area has already been harvested. The second harvest of fodder from arable land and meadows has been speeded up, too.

In the North Moravian Region the harvest of rape has begun. Of the total area of 7,900 ha, about 550 ha have been harvested to date, and approximately 800 tons of rape have already been delivered to the procurement organizations. A severe local hailstorm hit and damaged crops in Velky Tynec and Velka Bystrice near Olomouc. The harvest of winter barley has gathered speed--in the Novy Jicin District already 75 percent of the area has been harvested, in Vsetin 920 ha of the 2,990 ha sown have been harvested. The yield there is 32-38 quintals per ha.

In the South Bohemian Region the grain harvest has already begun in the low-lying areas.

BRIEFS

HARVEST COMBINES FROM BLOC--By 9 July over 3,000 hectares of grain crops have been harvested in both republics. The rainy and cold weather of the last few days has slowed down all fieldwork, and the moisture content of grain amounts to 18-20 percent. About 17 percent of perennial fodder has been harvested throughout the CSSR. About 84 percent of the planned acreage of hay from nonagricultural land and from land inaccessible to machinery has been mown by hand. Early potatoes from 12.3 percent of the planted acreage have been delivered to the domestic market. Due to the bad weather, the potatoes have been plowed up on only 16 percent of the planted acreage, whereas last year the figure was 26 percent. Additional harvesting technology is expected from the USSR; 100 combines of the SK-6 Kolos type have already been delivered and the remaining 35 must yet be completed and should arrive in time for this year's harvest; from the GDR we are able to get 140 E-512 combines, and 350 E-516 combines, half of which should come in time for this year's harvest. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

FODDER PROGRESS--By the end of this week more than 54,000 hectares of bulk fodder have been harvested. In Central Slovakia grain has been harvested on more than 1,300 hectares. That is on slightly more than 1 percent of the cereal acreage sown. In Western Slovakia the figure is 11,000 hectares. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

PRODUCTION SHORTFALL REDUCTION--Employees of the chemical and consumer industries in the Czech Socialist Republic have reduced the January production shortfall, which originally amounted to KCS1.5 billion, to KCS520 million. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 14 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

HONECKER LEAVES SOVIET UNION AFTER 'SHORT HOLIDAY'

LD291240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0955 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, left the Soviet Union on Saturday [28 July]. He spent a short holiday in the Crimea at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

NAVAL SQUADRON ARRIVES IN TALLINN, ESTONIA ON VISIT

LD281134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tallinn--A naval squadron of the GDR People's Navy led by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of defense and head of the People's Navy, arrived on Friday in the capital of the Estonian SSR, Tallinn, for an official naval visit. The squadron was welcomed by Admiral Vladimir Sidorov, the head of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet.

The squadron includes the coastal protection vessel Berlin and the training ship, Wilhelm Pieck. On the invitation of the Soviet Government, the squadrons will attend the festivities on Soviet Naval Day.

At a festive event Admiral Ehm conveyed congratulations from GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann. The admiral stressed that in the 30th year of the GDR, it is the most important task of the People's Navy to discharge reliably the military class assignment at the side of the Soviet and Polish comrades in arms, and to raise fighting strength and battle preparedness unceasingly.

MULTINATIONALS RESPONSIBLE FOR OPPOSITION TO CARTER ENERGY BILL

LD272350 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] U.S. President Carter has warned multinational oil companies against trying to prevent the adoption of the special tax on oil profits which he has called for. At his first television press conference in 2 months Carter said that if the oil companies succeed in killing the tax the United States will be unable to achieve its energy goals. Here is a comment by Detlev Schmidt:

Even before President Carter stepped in front of the cameras last night to explain once again the gravity of the energy situation and the significance of his long-term energy program, including the special tax on superprofits in the oil sector, several concerns from this sector announced their profits for the first half year. The multinationals are certainly not short of profits.

Within the context of his energy program President Carter has, of course, announced a skimming-off of those additional windfall profits which will result from the planned lifting of price controls on oil produced in the United States. The oil monopolies would naturally like to pocket this additional profit together with the superprofits which they have made to date. President Carter, on the other hand, plans to help finance his energy-saving program by skimming off part of these windfall profits in tax. A rejection of this tax could thus jeopardize the entire program.

The total cost of implementing Carter's program on the realization and exploitation by 1990 of alternative sources of energy is estimated at $142 billion. There could, of course, be no question of this if the amendment proposals submitted by the oil lobby were to cut the expected income from the oil-profits tax in the next decade by $55 billion.

There has already been an initial reaction to Carter's urgent call to adopt the bill on taxing additional profits from the energy monopolies: Charles Bona, president of the American Petroleum Institute--an organization of the petroleum industry--said that the companies are still of the opinion that new taxes beyond the framework of what already exists are unnecessary.

Carter is thus in a difficult situation. On the one hand he is exposed to enormous pressure from the powerful oil concerns and their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives. On the other hand at a time when the primary election campaign for the 1980 presidential elections is already beginning, he is called on by the American population to finally do something to oppose the manipulation of the multinationals. According to opinion polls, most Americans see the oil companies' greed for profits as the main reason for the increasingly long lines by the gasoline pumps and for rising prices of light fuel oil.

HONECKER, STOPH CABLE POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU241225 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Congratulatory telegram from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of Poland, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, on the occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek,

First secretary of the PZPR Central Committee,

Comrade Prof Dr Henry K Jablonski,

Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic,

Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic;

Warsaw

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people we convey to you, the PZPR Central Committee, State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic as well as to the fraternal Polish people most heartfelt greetings and congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic.

The emergence of People's Poland crowned the many decades of struggle of the Polish people for national and social liberation. Led by a Marxist-Leninist party, the Polish workers class, together with all other working people, erected a new, socialist Poland.

It is with great esteem that we are watching the successful advance of People's Poland in building the developed socialist society, a building which is taking place in an unbreakable alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

It is from the bottom of our hearts that we congratulate you, dear comrades, on the significant successes in implementing the decisions of the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congress which are evidence of the industriousness and creative vigor of the Polish people.

As a member of the socialist community of states the Polish People's Republic occupies a respected place in international life. In close collaboration with the other states participating in the Warsaw Pact it actively and enterprisingly contributes to the implementation of the concerted peace policy. With its internationalist attitude and steadfast endorsement of the peoples' concerns the Polish People's Republic has earned great respect among all the progressive forces throughout the world.

It fills us with joy and satisfaction that on the basis of the far-reaching revolutionary transformations in the building of socialism in the GDR and in the Polish People's Republic a qualitatively new relationship between our peoples has developed and is constantly taking a more definite shape. This is the great historic merit of the workers class and of the Marxist-Leninist parties of our two countries. It is on the lasting foundations of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the SED and the PZPR and between our two states and peoples have constantly further deepened. This friendship and cooperation today encompass all spheres of social life and increasingly accord with the requirements of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 28 May 1977 which defines the framework for our own trustful collaboration in the next few decades.

The GDR will continue to do all it can to continuously strengthen the firm alliance between our two socialist neighboring states. This fraternal affinity is an important element of stability and peace in Europe and the world.

On your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, the workers class and the entire Polish fraternal people new successes in building the developed socialist society for the benefit of People's Poland, the cause of peace and socialism.

We combine with this our best wishes for good health, creative vigor and personal well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph,

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

WEISS INTERVIEW ON ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENT WITH VIETNAM

LD281545 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Malte Splettstoesser interview with Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss on the recent signing of a GDR-SRV agreement on aid for Vietnam--recorded, date and place not given.

[Text] [Passage indistinct] [Weiss] This year aid goods to the value of M130 million have already been handed over. This means that the agreement now signed has already to a large extent been realized.

This is our contribution, alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, towards giving effective support to Vietnam in overcoming the war damage to which the Vietnamese people has a right.

[Question] (?You are) for many reasons, Dr Weiss, well acquainted with Vietnam. You were there as the GDR's permanent representative in CEMA--Vietnam is CEMA's newest member-nation--but in particular in your capacity as chairman of the GDR-Socialist Republic of Vietnam Joint Economic Committee. May I take this opportunity to ask how economic relations are developing between the two countries over and above GDR aid for Vietnam.

[Answer] We have never carried out just unilateral aid with the SRV. That was also in the minds of our Vietnamese friends and comrades. For their part they were trying within their capabilities to make available to us certain things which we in the GDR not only use but also see as a testimony to the Vietnamese people's will to live. We have on the one hand developed projects, as for example an (?orthopedic-technical) center for the construction of artificial limbs. We are building a woolen mill in Vinh. We also cooperate in the field of agriculture and forestry, in (?resin tapping) and so on.

There are also other forms of cooperation which have come about at the initiative of the economic committee--for example, in the field of industrial cooperation, where the Vietnamese side manufactures working clothes and outer knitwear for the GDR.

We have always found our partner understanding when it came to questions of special interest to the GDR. This means that when we, on the one hand, deliver products from the metal processing industry--truck construction equipment, machine tools, chemical products and fertilizer, electro-technical products and products from light industry--in the framework of the mutual exchange of trade goods, we receive in return from the Vietnamese comrades fruit and vegetable preserves, jute, tea, some spirits, arts and crafts, bamboo, essential oils for pharmacy (? and for the cosmetics industry) [word indistinct] and, as already stated, working clothes manufactured by the Vietnamese comrades.

This means that here is a genuine trade based on mutual benefit which has developed over the years and which has in my view good prospects, because the two of us are trying to make better and better use of the existing potentials to enable the Vietnamese people to all the more quickly overcome the results of the war and develop peacefully, to all the more quickly develop the growth of genuine cooperation and expansion of the mutual exchange of goods, of trade from the Vietnamese export side.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES ANGOLAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD272252 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received in Berlin today the minister of finance of the People's Republic of Angola, Gaspar Martins. They discussed questions of bilateral relations, which have reached a higher level, especially during recent months. Werner Krolikowski also affirmed the GDR's firm solidarity with Angola and the liberation movements in southern Africa.

GREETINGS, CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO LEBANESE CP, LEADERS

Greetings to Party

AU241722 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from the SED Central Committee and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED, to the Lebanese Communist Party on the occasion of its fourth party congress--date of message not given]

[Text] To the fourth party congress of the Lebanese Communist Party [CPL]

Beirut

Dear comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates to the fourth party congress of the CPL.

Guided by the victorious doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, the Lebanese Communists are struggling side by side with all progressive and patriotic forces for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. They are defending the interests of the workers class and of the entire working people and are actively endorsing the safeguarding of democratic rights and liberties. In view of the stubborn attempts by the Israeli aggressors and domestic reaction to dismember the country and to return it to imperialist dependence, a particular importance is attached to the struggle of the Lebanese communists. Their resolute endorsement of the establishment of an anti-imperialist alliance of all the progressive forces in the Arab area, of peace and security in the Middle East as well as their consistent struggle for the vital interests of the Palestinian people are highly appreciated by all peace-loving people throughout the world. The CPL has always made an active contribution to the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement. It consistently defended the friendship between the Soviet Union and the Arab peoples on the basis of proletarian internationalism and successfully repelled all attempts to weaken its ranks. On the basis of common principles and aims firm fraternal and comradely relations have developed between the SED and the CPL in the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, democracy and social progress. The SED Central Committee is convinced that the Fourth CPL Congress will convey new incentives to the CPL's struggle and wishes it full success.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary

Congratulations to Elected Leaders

AU261417 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 79 p 1 AU

["Congratulatory Telegrams to CP Representatives of Lebanon"--familiar form of address "du" used in both telegrams]

[Text] To Comrade Nicola ash-Shawi, chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party, Beirut

Dear Comrade Nicola Ash-Shawi:

We convey cordial congratulations to you on your election as chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party. We wish you further great success in your work for the benefit of the workers class and the entire Lebanese people.

[Signed] SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary

To Comrade George Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, Beirut

Dear Comrade George Hawi:

We convey cordial congratulations to you on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee. We wish you much success, health and energy in your responsible work.

[Signed] SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES UGANDAN GOODWILL DELEGATION

LD272246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Deputy State Council Chairman Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, on Friday received the head of a Ugandan goodwill delegation now visiting the GDR, Ateker Ejalu, member of the Executive Council of the Ugandan National Liberation Front and minister of regional cooperation. Ateker Ejalu presented a personal message from President Godfrey Binaisa to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

In the course of the talks, which took place in an open-minded atmosphere, Ateker Ejalu explained the present situation in Uganda and the policy of the provisional government of his country. Horst Sindermann gave an account of the policy and development of the GDR. The two sides exchanged views on fundamental questions of the international situation, especially in Africa and Europe, and discussed their bilateral relations. The Ugandan politician also had talks with Deputy Premier Dr Gerhard Weiss and State Secretary Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy foreign minister.

AXEN ADDRESSES ANTIFASCIST COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP

LD270925 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the central leadership of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR today adopted measures for the preparation of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Fascism. It will be entirely characterized by the jubilee of the republic under the motto "30 years of the GDR - 30 years of an antifascist peace state." The Presidium welcomed the proposed world conference of former resistance fighters and war veterans for disarmament to be held in October in Rome. In this connection Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about some questions pertaining to the international situation.

CONTINUED PUBLICITY FOR VISIT BY USSR DEPUTY PREMIER ARKHIPOV

Meeting With Lazar, Havasi

LD272238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Soviet Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov. At the meeting Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador in Budapest, were also present. Ferenc Havasi, party Central Committee secretary, also met Ivan Arkhipov, who later visited Szekesfehervar. He toured the historic inner city and visited the light metal works where he was briefed on the work done at the factory.

28 July Departure

LD281516 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, Soviet deputy premier who was accompanied on his visit to Hungary by Slavskiy, minister of medium machine building, and Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade, has left Budapest.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON POLISH NATIONAL DAY REPORTED

AU261543 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Greetings message from Hungarian leaders to Polish counterparts on national day of the Polish People's Republic]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of Poland, Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar sent the following greetings message to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; in Warsaw.

Dear comrades, on the great national day of the Polish People's Republic, the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, we send you and the fraternal Polish people ardent comradely greets and best wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our people as a whole. The Hungarian people highly value the outstanding successes that have been attained in socialist construction by the fraternal Polish people, under PZPR leadership, in the past three and a half decades. The results of the work of the Polish People's Republic in socialist construction and its increasing contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, to the common cause of the international communist and workers movement and the consolidation of international peace and security have rightly earned the sincere recognition and esteem of the progressive and peace-loving forces.

Traditional friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian and the Polish people, which is becoming increasingly closer, more substantial and richer on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, serve socialist construction well in our countries. The multilateral development of friendly relations between our parties and countries is in the mutual interest of both peoples. We will continue our endeavor to insure that our dynamically developing cooperation should further strengthen our peoples' proven friendship, the unity of the socialist community and the joint struggle of the supporters of peace and social progress. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of your country's rebirth, we express from our heart the wish to you and the Polish working people that your responsible activity to make your country prosper and for the victory of the cause of socialism and peace may be enriched by further, lasting successes.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU261528 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the British Labor Party visited our country between 16 and 20 July. The delegation was headed by Joan Lestor, member of the Executive Committee and chairman of the International Relations Committee, and it included Alec Kitson, member of the Executive Committee, and Jenny Little, secretary of the International Relations Committee. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received the delegation. Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Janos Berecz, head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, had talks with the delegation. The guests met with Janos Peter, deputy chairman of the National Assembly; Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Union Council; and Secretary of State Istvan Hetenyi, deputy chairman of the National Planning Bureau. They visited the Csepel iron and metal works and the Dunavarsany producer cooperative.

At the talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two parties' representatives informed each other about their parties' activities and exchanged views about possibilities for developing interparty relations and important aspects of international life. They mutually established that the MSZMP and the British Labor Party alike regard a continuation of efforts to promote international detente, peace and a universal and total disarmament as being of primary importance. They appraised the new treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic weapons systems as being of great significance. They expressed the belief that the conclusion of the treaty has a favorable impact on the development of the international situation and that its implementation will contribute to curbing the arms race. They declared the two parties' solidarity with the peoples struggling for their independence and nationl liberation and condemned any form of racial discrimination. They attached importance to the application of the agreements and recommendations laid down in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They attributed outstanding significance to a successful Madrid meeting and to all initiatives serving the further strengthening of European peace, security and cooperation. They established that the dialog and cooperation between communist and socialist and social democratic parties favorably contribute to the consolidation of peace and detente, the prevention of the danger of war, disarmament and the development of relations between countries with different social systems. They both declared that the establishment of interparty relations is consistent with and serves well the interests of the two peoples and promotes the expansion of cooperation between the two countries. To this end, they expressed their willingness to develop relations between the MSZMP and the British Labor Party.

The British Labor Party delegation departed from our country on Saturday [21 July]. The delegation was seen off by Istvan Varga, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department.

PUJA RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD271543 Budpaest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja has received a Japanese parliamentary delegation. They exchanged opinions concerning relations between our country and Japan and on international issues. The Japanese parliamentary delegation led by Yasui Ken, president of the upper house, is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Assembly.

KADAR MEETS WITH KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY 27 JULY

LD280945 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Mr Janos Kadar and several Hungarian leaders have received the ambassador accredited to Hungary by the Kampuchean People's Republic. The Hungarian ambassador to Kampuchea, Mr Alfred Almasi, is to leave for Phnom Penh in the near future.

FERENC HAVASI ADDRESS ON RECENT PRICE INCREASES

LD271109 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Pal Toth report on speech by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to a 26 July meeting of political activists in Tatabanya; passages in quotations are recorded passages from Havasi's speech]

[Text] The speaker is Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee, who lived and worked in Tatabanya for 24 years. From 1966 until 1975 he was first secretary of the county party committee. The secretary of the Central Committee is accompanied by Pal Mokri, first secretary of the county party committee, and Laszlo Szunyogh, first secretary of the city party committee. Ferenc Havasi said, among other things:

"Certain favorable tendencies are beginning to develop in economic life. However, the rate at which these favorable tendencies are developing is not satisfactory, either in relation to the plan or in relation to the requirements of our present economic situation. Industry increased during the past 6 months by 3.6 percent, the construction industry by 3.3 percent. By now a month has passed since the session of the Central Committee. Productivity increased by 4.8 percent, thus exceeding the rate of development of industry. The balance between the production of the national income and its utilization at home is beginning to become more favorable. The income of the population before the current price rises grew by 5.2 percent, and wages grew by 6.9 percent. Overall these results are in line with the plan.

"The problematic point in our 1979 plan continues to be the foreign trade balance, and within this the foreign trade with the dollar accounting area. Here, as a result of the combined effect of subjective and objective factors, the balance which we had targeted did not develop in accordance with the plan, although one can talk of an improvement in this sphere as well. Although this is promising, the result itself is not satisfactory."

After this Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee, spoke about the realization of the economic plan for 1979 and the favorable tendencies which have been observed in this sphere. He went on to say, in connection with producers prices:

"The producer prices with which we are working at present do not provide sufficient orientation for the economic leadership regarding those circumstances amidst which the economy, and within it the individual production units, are currently functioning. Our producer prices, the Hungarian producer prices, have lost touch with the world market; the autarchic character of these producer prices has increased. In effect, they have become neutral as regards the costs measured in terms of world market prices. Price development based on cost has become the dominant type and this permitted the manifestation of Hungarian costs independently of the conditions of the world market.

"Consequently, all costs could be supplemented with a suitable rate of profit. One of the most misleading effects which this has given rise to as regards the economic organs is that we have often been pleased with costs which we Hungarians praised and said that this was a very nice Hungarian cost, but this was just not recognized abroad. A factor connected with this is that plans for reducing costs--because there has never been a plan in Hungary which did not prescribe a 2 to 3 percent reduction each year--always operated within this. Yet, when we compare these costs with the costs in the world market, applicable to the very same products, a ton of coal or whatever, we find that however nicely these costs fit into our plans, we are not well placed in relation to the costs either in the friendly countries or in the capitalist countries. The budget neutralized the price movements in the world market to an excessive extent and did not let through these movements to our enterprises to a sufficient extent. In other words, the enterprises did not pay the actual cost of a product, but rather the difference was paid by the state for the products brought abroad, which the state then handed over to the enterprises at a lesser price.

"There was a further problem with our system of producer prices--it lost touch not only with the external world, but also with the system of Hungarian consumer prices. It lost touch with that system and lived a somewhat independent existence from it. Similarly, consumer prices existed somewhat independently from producer prices."

Ferenc Havasi said the following in connection with the raising of consumer prices and the income supplements:

"Permit me an historical digression in discussing the raising of consumer prices. The change in the system of prices which still determines the present price system occurred in 1951; more precisely, in the autumn of 1951, when there was a general price realignment in Hungary. We can all remember this period well. This was just a few years after World War II. At that time the most important thing we had to do for the sake of political power was to feed the population. In order to achieve this, it was necessary to consciously break the link between production costs and consumer prices and to develop a low level of consumer prices, independent of production costs, at least in the spheres of food and the essentials. And we had to work for a good many years with such artificial prices. The essence of the matter was to provide inexpensive food and housing, to secure a wide range of social provisions and to increase the provisions outside the paychecks. These subsidies were paid for by the turnover tax on industrial products, and particularly on luxury goods, and in effect this is the structure of consumer prices which has remained to this day. Whether we should have maintained this system for 30 years or whether we should have interfered with it sooner is something that can be debated; it will be worthwhile for the economists to think this question through some time.

"Up to now we have put emphasis on defense of the enterprises. We wanted to protect the enterprises from the impact of these sudden changes. It is now necessary to move the emphasis from protecting the enterprises to the sphere of the interests of the state, to the protection of the interests of the people's economy, although these two cannot be isolated from each other. Nonetheless, what has to be done is to protect the budget, just as up to now the emphasis was on protecting the stability of the enterprises. If in 1951 we consciously separated consumer prices from the cost inputs, now we must consciously bring them together and link the two. This currently accords with correct economic activity. The changing of the price structure must exert the right affect on the structure of consumption as well. The structure of consumption provides a feedback for production, and for us the development of the structure of consumption is very important both from the political and the economic points of view.

"There is a lively question in public opinion as to whether we shall be able to give an account regarding the resolution of the 11th congress concerning the standard of living, as well as the prescriptions in the 5-year plan on the same topic. Well, it all depends on how we interpret these congresses. If we take the view that the 11th congress also has two sheets, one marked credit and the other debit, and if we compare the different resolutions of the congress, then it is possible to give an account. This congress did not only say that real wages should increase by 16-17 percent, it also said that we should have stopped the accumulation of debts at a certain level and should start reducing that debt, and that work discipline should develop in a certain way. If we look at both these sheets, then we can give an account as regards the congressional resolutions. In my opinion this is how we should approach this in the context of the 5-year plan as well.

"In any case, quite apart from these factors, there have been great changes in the world. The Congress resolution still remains, but the reality is what has developed in the world during the past 4 or 5 years. Either we have been able to adjust to this reality, to those changes, or not. In the latter case we can go on asserting what the congress said: The essence is that the political line should not deviate from the resolution of the 11th congress. In my opinion in this regard we are observing the oath we took at the 11th congress.

"Well, to return to the questions which are being raised at present. Why do we speak about income supplement instead of compensation? Because we are frank. By compensation one means a complete counterbalancing, and we say that we cannot provide complete compensation. Our situation is that we can afford as much as the measures provide; we cannot give complete compensation. It must be emphasized that these state supplements are to go only part of the way to make up incomes. Complete compensation can only be provided by work and by saving. We must not allow a Hungarian orientation towards a saving way of life to go out of fashion. Unfortunately, these people belong to the older generation. This is the type of person who does not permit things to be switched on needlessly, who doesn't waste anything--in his kitchen, his living room, his yard, inside the family, at his place of work or anywhere else."

Further Address Excerpts

LD271248 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

["Excerpts" from speech by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to a 26 July activists meeting in Tatabanya--recorded]

[Text] Well, let me deal with a few keynote remarks in connection with prices. One of the questions most frequently raised--I said earlier that I would come back to it--is why we allowed these problems to pile up, and why we did not settle them once and for all, why we organized this matter in such a way that further donations and state subsidization remain in prices. Well, one cannot draw up measures arbitrarily; these in fact represent very great difficulties for the political leadership. Because if this is left to economists alone, then they will (?dispose of) it, and will say that we must now raise the general level of consumer prices, not by 9 percent, but by let us say 25 percent. And that will then cover everything; a good economic model can be made up for the price system. In this there would be donations; it would not need individual intervention; the principle of supply and demand would fully previal, and the state would have nothing more to do than to regulate this a little bit with its own devices, so that it would come within a planned framework.

Well, politics cannot take this. If the consumer price level in Hungary went up by 30 percent, then food prices within that would have to go up by at least 50 percent more. But this cannot be borne by politics. That is why we had to stop this, which is in fact what has evolved.

Why did we not organize this sooner? As a matter of fact the issue was constantly on the agenda. In Comrade Huszar's statement one can read this, and also in Comrade Foldes' article in NEPSZABADSAG, [words indistinct] that in 1973-74 there was optimism in Hungary--albeit not in the official treasury--that this price explosion would last only briefly and that it was relative, and that perhaps it would somehow revert to the old prices and would settle down again. So, I am saying that even if this optimism was not raised to state rank, or to the level of politics, nonetheless this did exist a little bit in my opinion, and probably contributed to the fact that we acted on this a few years later than necessary.

Also contributing to this is the fact that this is no simple task. It cannot be worked out in 1 or 2 years. One frequently raised question is: Was it worth it to the state, or to the national economy, to disturb the political tranquility in our country so that price adjustments result in certain profits for the budget. Well, in reply I would like to say that if we had only those budget difficulties--deficits--which can be solved with this price adjustment, then we would never have adjusted the prices. But our budget problems are substantially greater than the advantages to budget profits which such a price adjustment can yield. This was not our prime objective; the prime objective was, as formerly mentioned, to take appropriate notice of international market prices, and to assure that a good price system has a positive effect on the consumer-production structure.

These were the main considerations: that our price system should give incentives for economies. These were the main concerns, and compared to these it is completely unimportant. [as heard] So, one can reply to the question that the political tranquility in which we lived would really not have been worth disrupting for budget profits alone. It is a question of much more massive reasons.

There is the question of why the highly paid got 180 forints. Well, we made a calculation which gives the following result: If, let us say, people earning over 8,000 forints, or 7,000 forints, do not get 180 forints, then those who do could have gotten more forints from the saved 180 forints. Let us say that those who earn more than 8,000 or 10,000 forints make up in all less than 0.1 percent of the population, or the working population--A few tens of thousands of people. Even if we do not give a penny to them, we can give nothing to the other 10 millions; for all they would get is 1.50 forints, or 2 forints.

Now, the other thing is: Who are these people earning over 8,000 forints? If we take a good look at it, it is one or two good miners, socialist brigade leaders, combine or tractor drivers, foundry workers--that certain stratum of workers who are the best in their work. It is debated whether it is true, or not, that the so-called low-pension recipients get more and whether the income supplement is a perceptible assistance for them? Some say this is not true, this cannot be (?accepted).

Well, let us start with the fact that, with a pension of 1,800 forints, 180 forints means a 10 per cent assistance. But more than half of pensioners are below 1,800 forints, and this is a very serious figure. And if we analyze this further, then I have to say that there are very many pensioners around the 1,500 and 1,300 forints levels. There are nearly 500,000 people who receive pensions and allowances of beneath 1,200 forints--widow pensioners and the so-called assistance recipients. So, when we speak about problems of pensioners, we must first of all think not about pensions above 3,000 forints, because they are sufficient.

We must think about this other category; and here 180 forints means a 15 percent assistance. The supplement for married couples in this category, too, is a considerable assistance, because 2 of them will get 180 forints.

And there is another thing which (?must be remembered): Single child families get 180 forints for one child. This affects 600,000 families. Up till now there has been no child allowance for single child families. And there are the grants which students receive, affecting 140,000 - 150,000 people in the country.

We also know that as regards the standard of living: We must have the courage now to say that the preservation of the present standard of living is also a program, a political program. This can be preserved through very hard work. We know that for a few years we cannot do more than that. The maximum that we can do is to preserve this standard of living and to lay the foundations for a further advance in the standard of living in a few years time.

There are much richer countries in the world which would accept for their political program the preservation of the Hungarian standard of living. It would be nothing to be ashamed of if this were to become one of the congress ideas and if we had to organize our strength to preserve this standard of living.

After all, how did Hungarian public opinion receive the decision concerning the reorganization of prices? I have listed the dilemmas and debates. Well, I think that we must say that on the whole the Hungarian people received this decision in a mature fashion, in a responsible spirit. Of course, this is not a popular decision, taking money from people's pockets. Nonetheless, the overwhelming majority of the population received it as people exercising power, regarding the country as their own. They know that this is a necessary step. They know that it is an unavoidable step. They understand that the party did not decide on this in a frivolous spirit but as a matter of necessity. There is trust and the will to act in the people.

There were, of course, rumors. The people of Tatabanya spoke about Csepel; admittedly, the people of Csepel did not speak about Tatabanya. But they did say that at (?Ludar) they had carried on with their breakfasts or lunches. These rumors have no truth in them. In this country there have not been any atrocities, any steps of a political nature, either by [word indistinct], or by brigage or any other collective. The truth is that our public opinion received this measure in a very responsible spirit. I think that the party leadership and the government must evaluate the trust shown by Hungarian public opinion in connection with this step as something that obliges everyone working in a leading body to show a great deal of responsibility and to work so that, if possible, we subject our public opinion, our population, to such a test, such a burden as unfrequently as possible. Thank you very much."

PRICES OFFICE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEED FOR RECENT INCREASES

ID290128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 79 ID

[Mihaly Galik's interview with Pal Vallus, deputy chairman of the National Materials and Prices Office--date and place not specified; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] As a matter of historical experience, over a number of years we have come to accept that there is a certain price stability. In recent years this has begun to crumble to some extent; indeed, during the past 4 or 5 years we have become accustomed to sharper price rises. Nonetheless, they were not like the most recent price increases. One cannot help asking: Is it worthwhile bringing consumer prices into politics in this fashion?

Is it worthwhile to wait until the various influences accumulate to such an extent that the price increase has to be steep; perhaps not as steep as the costs would indicate but steep enough to irritate the consumer? This, because of the income supplements, whose magnitude varies, can raise very strong feelings in various strata. People question why this or that person gets this or that amount of compensation.

[Answer] It is wrong to accumulate them, and we must not accumulate them. The laws, the laws of economics, which we have often ignored up to now in developing our prices, must be manifested and must fuctionn in our new price mechanism. We must protect the population from accumulated price rises descending on their heads in an attempt to settle things at a single stroke. This is the determined intention of our price policy. We need not be concerned that these price increases will be repeated in an accumulated fashion every so many years. Rather, we must get used to the fact, and must indeed insure, that measures which take cognizance of movements in the world market--without necessarilly copying them--and measures which exert a decisive influence on production--not on the consumers but on production--are put into effect. The producer must be made sensitive to the prices he operates with, what he makes, how he markets it and how well it sells. The consumer is affected by all this. I must stress, though, that it is production which will determine the consumer prices and not the other way round.

I do not want to list now all the subsidies which used to be used and those which are still in effect. We still give subsidies where the consumer is affected and will continue to do so, to an extent and in a way which insure that this will not have a harmful effect on production or on the structure of consumption. We reached a point where the consumer prices exerted a negative effect on production and consumption alike. This is the essence of these price increases. It is possible to explain this, but obviously no one will be pleased about it. Still, this is something that must be understood.

There is something else that needs to be said. This is that our price policy, even with the relative movement in it, must still be regarded as a stable price policy. Anyone studying the movements of consumer prices in the Western world will see quite clearly that our price rises of 3, 4 or 5 percent per year or even the present 9 percent increase are nothing exceptional.

MINISTERS DISCUSS RECENT PRICE INCREASES

ID300348 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 29 Jul 79 ID

[Janos Ban interview with Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi, Internal Trade Minister Vilmos Saghy and Labor Minister Ferenc Trethon in "The Week" program--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Understandably, our public opinion is still preoccupied with the consumer price measures which came into force on 23 July. During the week you have probably thought of many questions of public interest. We would like to offer answers to these in the following discussion. Over to my colleague, Janos Ban.

[Ban] Dear viewers, some people among the population do not understand or are not acquainted with certain correlations regarding the consumer price measures. At the same time, more and more people profess the truth of the adage that we do in general live better than we work, but... After evaluating our life and work thus far, there are still many buts. In today's discussion we search for answers to questions which interest public opinion most and which have been mentioned most frequently during the past week. I welcome the guests of "The Week": Lajos Faluvegi, member of the party Central Committee and minister of finance; Vilmos Saghy, minister of internal trade; and Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor.

As was concluded by the Central Committee, there were increased efforts during the first half of the year to solve the tasks. So why was it necessary to increase prices at a time of upswing?

[Faluvegi] Before I start this difficult discussion, I consider it my obligation to say that these measures were prepared through serious work during 1 and 1/2 to 2 years' preparation as the combined work of scientists and practical specialists amid debate and deliberation.

The communique mentions that because of the consumer price increases, 10.2 million people will receive income supplements. However, it was clear to us during the preparatory work that the weight and essence of the measures are, on the balance, not on this side, but on the side of the consumer price increases. We know that the population spends about 30-40 percent of its income on the purchase of foodstuffs, that there are 50,000-60,000 families right in the middle of building their homes and that there are 400,000-500,000 families who have reached the point of thinking about buying a car or hope to receive its allocation. These new measures urge every family and citizen to think more carefully--the way of life has to be rethought, one must live more modestly, perhaps a little differently.

The government can only resolve to take such measures if it is absolutely certain that these measures--which cause a significant burden for the population and present problems--will later have advantages that far outweigh these, and hopes that even if the majority of society is not pleased with these measures, and this is perfectly natural, it will accept them in the hope of future progress. It is to the understanding and acceptance of this that we wish to contribute in today's discussion.

Now if you will allow the question: Why now? It is true that there are signs in the economy in the first half of this year--the results of which are encouraging. I would like to stress two such signs. Our exports have grown faster than imports, and we could insure greater adherence to plans in investments and stocks than we did earlier. New problems have arisen of course. I will mention one of these: The grain harvest is well below the plan, below our expectations.

Despite initial results, looking at the balance of the economy, the essence is that domestic consumption and stockpiling is still above national income. Every 100 forints have to be supplemented by around 8-10 forints.

The increase in the prices of world raw material and most important of all of oil, continues. This is most worthy of attention. In looking at the burden of the Hungarian economy, we have already given much data. I would now like to quote two in my sphere: In 1972, the Hungarian economy spent $3.5 million on the purchase of oil. In 1978 $120 million. In 1972 we spent R90 million on oil, in 1978 R500 million. If you want this in Hungarian money, this has to be multiplied by double digit numbers.

[Ban] Comrade Faluvegi explained the correlation between production and consumption. Let's now have a look at consumption. How is the price rise reflected in the supply of goods and what are we to understand by the reshaping of the consumer structure? Many fear that there will henceforth be less choice in goods.

[Saghy] The current price measures have two sides: the settlement of production prices on the one hand, and consumer prices on the other. The settlement of production prices is to take place on 1 January 1980. Because of that we will expect producers to be more interested in the production of consumer items--they are at the moment discontinuing the production of many consumer items because they are uneconomical to produce. This improves the supply to the population from domestic production.

As far as choice is concerned, it is our fundamental interest to maintain and widen choice. We must make a choice in domestic production and [word indistinct] on import which is of satisfactory quality and price to the population. I emphasize price, that is products in which the small wagearners can find a cheapter item but which are of a suitable quality and satisfy their demands.

What effect all this will have on comsumption structure we do not yet know exactly. At any rate, we expect the following: The tendency for growth in the consumption of foodstuffs will slow down somewhat and the growth of consumption of industrial products will increase somewhat. This has been the tendency thus far, but I believe it will intensify as a result of the current measures. More precisely we are thinking of savings in bread and energy. This is roughly the structural changes we expect from thse price measures which will eventually mean satisfying the population's demands better.

[Ban] Comrade Faluvegi, will the consumer price measures solve the balance of the economy or not? I quote one opinion: Why has the government for years and years always wanted to bring about a balance only through changing the pricing system?

[Faluveg] I think that anyone who thinks that the government has for years been striving to bring about a balance only through increasing prices does not know our economic world very well. Enterprises could say a lot about what measures we are taking. The framework of this discussion does not permit details, but allow me to list a few: We worked out in 1977 the principles of changing the economic structure and long-term foreign trade policy--this is a program for a decade and affects all economic sectors closely.

Many simplify the issue by saying that consumer prices had to be increased to save state subsidies. This is one of its aspects but not the fundamental one. Comrade Saghy spoke about the change in the consumer structure which is our fundamental economic interest. There is a much deeper concept here which points far into the future: During the first stage of building a socialist society when income and the standard of living were low, the means available to society to increase incomes and the standard of living were given through support linked to consumption, above all by dividing it to society. Naturally, society shared this through its consumption, whatever the level of consumption was. Today, in thinking about the long-term, our fundamental objective is to transfer incentive to production so that the man who produces should get more if he produces more and that means available to society should be given in proportion to good produced, and not linked to consumption. This is a different social and economic political concept and we have now made an important step forward in order to achieve it. In our opinion this is also more just and and serves the interest of all society much better.

[Ban] We know that state subsidies amounted to more than 40 billion forints last year. It is often asked how much will be left over? What shape will it take now, will it be stopped

[Saghy] I believe this question was addressed to me. Our main progress here is that consumer prices should reflect true costs. There are however certain exceptions. State subsidies must be maintained in certain areas such as the health service, education and its associated trade such as pharmaceuticals, textbooks and school equipment. Services are a special area. The basic direction here is to maintain subsidies for these products for a long time, but it expedient to bring these too, closer to the level of costs.

[Ban] Comrade Trethon has earlier talked about income supplements which amount to to around 21 billion forints according to calculations made beforehand. The question is who will have to pay? Will people receive income supplements from enterprises or from central funds?

[Trethon] According to the relevant government measures, income supplements in 1979 will be borne by national expenditures. From 1980 enterprises and cooperatives themselves will have to create the funds for income supplements. This can come from two sources. The first source is the producer price settlement as of 1 January 1980--we made allowances for this during its preparation. The other which I should perhaps have mentioned earlier is increasing the efficiency of labor. We are not talking about anyone's pocket, but rather that the consequences of the consumer price settlement must be incorporated into the bloodflow of the whole of the economy.

[Ban] The other issue which affects the population is the issue of free prices. What will be the proportion of change in this, how will it change and how will it affect prices? Comrade Saghy.

[Saghy] The leadership directing economic policy believes it appropriate that the range of prices regulated by the economy should decrease somewhat, and the range of free prices increase somewhat. If we take as the base the whole consumption area--including not only the products but also services--then prices regulated by the state are at present 54 percent and the rest are free prices. We think that by a certain time we should reach the stage when state regulated prices are only 38-40 percent and the rest are free prices. This 40 percent naturally includes set prices (?which reflect a loss), prices which fluctuate between set limits, maximized prices--all these are state regulated prices. We expect the advantages of this to be reflected in prices as true costs. This range regulated by the state must be understood to be much more flexible than hitherto. When costs which may be regarded as long-lasting emerge, they must be reflected in prices within the framework of the sociopolitical obligations I mentioned before.

What effect will this have on our pricing level and how far can it be supervised? I can briefly say that we have in my opinion been able to control the movement of free prices quite well thus far. The experience of the past 6-8 years show that free prices increased according to how we planned, as we have various means in our hands.

[Ban] Why was it necessary to increase car prices?

[Saghy] We have not increased the prices of cars since 1960. To be precise, price increases were only linked to improvements in the technical standard--a total price increase of 2.5 percent. From 1967 until today, consumption prices have increased by around 45 percent. We have now effected a 20 percent increase in the prices of cars. I know this is very painful. Comrade Faluvegi has already hinted that the waiting list for cars is still 450,000-long. For them this is not a easy thing. We understand this, but there were many reasons which demanded this price increase.

[Ban] Comrade Faluvegi, what recent changes have there been in the deposits at the National Savings Bank (OTP)?

[Faluvegi] Deposits decreased in July. The decrease in the month of June amounted to around 600 million forints which is not a significant deviation from a stock of deposits which is well in excess of 100 billion forints. The increase in withdrawals was manifest in the stores. I can say that during the first half this year we expected the 6-monthly increase in deposits to be over 6.5 billion forints, and that the second and third day after the measures were announced, the size and pace of deposits and withdrawals was completely normal. The situation of the deposits in the OTP proved the predictions of the optimists.

[Ban] Will the supplement of 110 forints received after the previous price increases remain and for how long will we receive the current income supplement?

[Faluvegi] The current 100 forints is over and above the 110 forints, so citizens will continue to receive the 110 forints also.

[Ban] When is the increased recreation payment bonus to come into force?

[Faluvegi] On 1 January 1980.

[Ban] Has there been a change in the forints' stability in the world?

[Faluvegi] To simplify this issue, we have not changed the rate of exchange of the forint compared with the basic foreign exchanges, that is the ruble and the dollar. Therefore the foreign trade purchase value of the forint is unchanged as far as domestic producers and citizens are concerned. Had we changed it, we would not have attained the objective that foreign tourists--whom we welcome--should pay for goods and services at the new prices. As far as objective foreign analyses are concerned, such measures are judged as significant efforts by a country to make its economy competitive. Such measures increase the ability to get credit--I am not saying this so that we should lean on such credit ability more than hitherto.

[Ban] Which consumer items yield most profit and which are given the most subsidy?

[Saghy] The highest turnover tax is paid on alcholic drinks, cigarettes, coffee. To a smaller degree these carry the highest profits. The most subsidy is paid on services and foodstuffs at the moment.

[Ban] Comrade Saghy has mentioned hoarding, hoarding previous to the announcement. How much did this amount to?

[Saghy] Compared to our annual trade it does not have too much significance. Compared to the 270 billion forints in the retail trade, then I believe it amounted to around 1.5-2 percent. If we look at particular items then we calculate that around 6,000 truck loads of sugar were bought beforehand--this amounts to around 1.5-2 months' consumption; around 2,000-2,500 truckloads of flour; around 500 million forints' worth of furniture, and about the same level of contruction materials; and 200,000-300,000 tons of fuel for heating. These were the most important and there was no prehoarding in other areas. These were however, quite significant items, especially in the case of sugar.

[Ban] A pleasant question: Will children born after 23 July be eligible for the 130 forints?

[Trethon] Naturally, yes. I wish we had more expenditures to that end.

YOUTH TRAVEL TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA TEMPORARILY DISCONTINUED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jul 79 p 9 WA

[Text] CSSR health authorities have officially notified the Ministry of Health of Hungary that an epidemic of viral hepatitis has recently broken out in some regions of the CSSR. The victims are primarily children of school age. According to the report, the disease lasts 2-3 weeks and is accompanied by no major complications. The health authorities have taken the necessary epidemiological measures. Since the means by which the disease spreads remains unclarified, travel of youth groups to and from the CSSR has been terminated until further notice. Otherwise, tourism has not been restricted.

The Ministry of Health has notified the domestic authorities concerned to discontinue the vacationing of youth groups in the CSSR until further notice. The ministry will remain in touch with CSSR health authorities and issue further bulletins if indicated.

STATE ANNIVERSARY RECEIVES FURTHER PUBLICITY

Soviet Friendship Delegation Visit

AU241706 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--The delegation of the Union of the Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, which is visiting Poland on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, led by Zinaida Kruglova, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, was received by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

During the meeting the sides discussed activities aimed at further intensifying the friendship and cooperation between our peoples and examined current political and socioeconomic problems.

The meeting was attended by Jerzy Muszynski, head of the Central Committee Department of Ideoeducational Work, and by Waclaw Barszczewski, general secretary of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Main Administration.

USSR Ambassador Boris Aristov was present.

Message From Hua Guofeng

AU261542 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text of greetings message from Premier Hua Guofeng to the Polish premier on Polish national day--date of message not given]

[Text] To Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth I send warm and solemn congratulations on behalf of the Chinese Government and people to you, the Polish Government and the Polish people.

May the Polish People's Republic blossom and the Polish people achieve successes in the construction of their fatherland. May the state relations between China and Poland continue to develop and may the traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Poland gain always in strength.

[Signed] Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the PRC.

Message From Castro

AU261549 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text of greetings message from Cuba's Fidel Castro to Polish leaders on Polish national day--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth I have the honor to convey on behalf of our people the Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Republic of Cuba our most sincere wishes for the fraternal Polish people, the PZPR, and the State Council and the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

The day of 22 July 1944 signifies for the valiant Polish people the completion of a long and heroic period of the struggle for the fatherland's independence and liberation. We share your joy in your successes in the honorable cause of constructing a new society under the leadership of the PZPR. We express our satisfaction with the unity and cohesion of our parties, governments and peoples in the struggle to strengthen the positions of socialism in the international arena, in the struggle for detente and for strengthening world peace and against the imperialist policy of oppression, aggression and exploitation of nations. Dear comrades, we regard the successes of your industrious people as our own successes and extend to you, on the occasion of your important anniversary our warmest wishes for further strengthening our fraternal links and for the happiness and progress of the Polish people, who are dear to us. We also extend to you our wishes for good health and personal happiness.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Joint Communique

AU241445 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Joint communique issued in Warsaw on the 18-19 July official visit to Poland by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--JEAN FRANCOIS-PONCET, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, PAID AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND ON 18-19 JULY 1979 AT THE INVITATION OF EMIL WOJTASZEK, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

The French minister of foreign affairs was received by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek. He was also received by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in the presence of Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and cochairman of the Polish-French Intergovernmental Committee for Economic Cooperation.

The talks between the two ministers of foreign affairs took place in an atmosphere of traditional friendship, which is a distinctive feature of the relations between the two countries.

The two ministers made a detailed review of Polish-French bilateral relations and expressed the resolve of their governments to further intensify them.

The two ministers strongly stressed the great significance in this regard of the meetings between PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing. They stressed the importance of those meetings for intensifying the political dialog between Poland and France.

THE SIDES DREW PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO POLISH-FRENCH ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND TRADE EXCHANGES. The two sides stressed the need to impart to those relations a new, energetic incentive aimed at achieving the dynamism and drive expected by the two sides.

The two ministers stressed the privileged role played in that regard by industrial and agricultural cooperation. They expressed the resolve of their governments to extend that cooperation to other areas.

The two ministers recalled the significance their governments attach to developing Polish-French cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.

In keeping with the high level of cultural relations between their two countries and bearing in mind the stipulations of the cultural agreement of 25 May 1966, the two ministers signed an accord on the Polish institutes in France and French institutes in Poland. They expressed the conviction that that accord will help strengthen the presence of Polish culture in France and of French culture in Poland.

Stressing the contribution made by exchanges of Polish and French young people to the cause of strengthening the friendship between the two countries, the ministers agreed to examine the best means for promoting such exchanges.

THE TWO MINISTERS REVIEWED VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. They recalled the great importance Poland and France attach to the comprehensive implementation of the CSCE Final Act as a basic element of detente.

The ministers expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting in 1980 will help make progress along that road and will constitute an important stage in strengthening security and in further developing cooperation in Europe. They stressed that the countries are ready to contribute to that cause.

The two ministers stressed the importance they attach to disarmament. Proceeding from the principle that disarmament should be based on the recognition of the right of all states to security, they expressed the resolve of Poland and France to intensify their efforts in order to achieve genuine, general and complete disarmament under international control.

Profoundly disturbed by the concentration of armaments in Europe, the two ministers stressed the importance of the efforts to strengthen the climate of confidence and to implement effective measures of disarmament for the sake of the continent's security and for the consolidation of detente.

The ministers welcomed with satisfaction the importance and positive character of the Soviet-American accord on the limitations of strategic armaments.

The two ministers agreed that further efforts to eliminate the existing conflicts and the sources of tensions that threaten international peace in various parts of the world are urgently necessary.

THE TWO MINISTERS EXPRESSED THEIR SATISFACTION WITH THEIR TALKS. THEY AGREED THAT THE VISIT OF MINISTER FRANCOIS-PONCET HAD MADE A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRENGTHENING OF POLISH-FRENCH RELATIONS IN THE INTEREST OF THEIR TWO COUNTRIES AND IN THE INTEREST OF DETENTE, SECURITY AND PEACE IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD.

The French minister of foreign affairs invited the Polish minister of foreign affairs to pay an official visit to France. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Interview

AU261545 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jul 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Leszek Kolodziejski interview with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet: "The Polish-French Dialog Is an Important Element of Detente"; given in Paris on 24 July]

[Text] "The Polish-French dialog is an important element in strengthening the progress of the policy of detente," French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet told your correspondent in Paris on his return from his official trip to Poland.

Asked about his general impressions of Poland, Jean Francois-Poncet replied:

Above all I would like to express my joy over the trip to Poland at the friendly invitation that have imprinted themselves on my memory during my first trip to your country, which, unfortunately was so short.

My first impression is of Poland as such. I have been able to observe a dynamic nation--rich in its many young people and employed in applying its strength to the country's development and modernization. I saw a fine city, whose monuments, streets and building sites attest to Poland's outstanding contribution to European civilization, to the Polish people's heroism and unshakable resolve to rebuild their capital, which had been razed to the ground by the war, and to your people's faith in the future.

The other impression, which has made a great impact on my memory and which was occasioned by my very profound and very cordial talks with Edward Gierek, Piotr Jaroszewicz, Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Emil Wojtaszek, concerns Polish-French relations. Those relations can serve as an example for others and their distinctive features are the climate of great trust and great friendship. Besides, everyone knows that close relations between the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing are of enormous importance in this connection.

[Question] Sir, what are the results of those talks and of your visit as a whole?

[Answer] As you know, my visit counts among the annual meetings between the Polish and French heads of foreign ministries. Out of the very extensive and positive results of my visit I would like to single out two important aspects.

The first aspect is Polish-French relations. The two sides reaffirmed their resolve to raise those relations to a higher level, and this applies above all to economic relations. Following the great development of those relations in 1972-76, some relaxation had set in in the past 2 years. My partners and I have agreed that it is necessary to impart a new drive to those relations.

There are great possibilities for industrial cooperation, including, for example, efforts to extend it to medium and small enterprises, to enable the French industry to participate in industrially equipping and modernizing Poland, to promote cooperation of the industries of our two countries in third markets and to cooperate in agriculture. These issues will be discussed by new summit meetings toward the end of this year.

We also want to strengthen our cultural links. We have signed--Minister Wojtaszek and I--a cultural accord on French institutes in Poland and on Polish institutes in France. Poland is getting ready to open an institute in Paris this coming September. We are pleased with the contribution the institute will make in extending our people's knowledge of Polish culture.

Likewise, we have decided to examine possibilities for increasing exchanges between Polish and French young people. This is an original element of our relations, one that is important for strengthening Polish-French friendship.

The other aspect of the meeting I had in Warsaw concerns the role of our two countries in the international arena, especially in Europe. It is true that France and Poland do not share the same views on all great problems, but our two countries are profoundly attached to detente. For you and for us the Polish-French dialog is a very important factor in strengthening political detente. This is all the more important since we are getting closer and closer to the Madrid conference.

During our meetings we agreed that our two countries will maintain very close contacts in order to coordinate our positions on all the issues that concern detente and, in particular, the coming conference in Madrid. We will continue to exchange views on disarmament and on all other important problems concerning peace and security in Europe and the world.

PAP REPORTS ON VISIT BY FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU241712 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "French Parliamentarians Have Left Poland"]

[Text] A group of French parliamentarians--a study mission of the Production and Exchanges Committee of the French National Assembly--visited Poland at the invitation of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 15-21 July.

Following the meetings in the Sejm in Warsaw, the French guests set out to tour the country and visited Szczecin, Katowice and Krakow Voivodships. Members of the mission met, among others, with representatives of the local authorities and of the voivodship teams of deputies. They also visited many industrial plants, including the Warski shipyards in Szczecin, the chemical plant in Police, the small car plant in Tychy and the nonferrous metal foundry in Szopienice. The French guests also studied the work of the main mining institute in Katowice.

During the stay in Krakow the French parliamentarians studied the work of the Lenin metallurgical combine and saw city monuments.

"Our visit has been a friendship visit," Jacques Godfrain, leader of the delegation of the French parliamentarians, told our PAP correspondent. "The visit has showed us what enormous changes Poland has undergone in the 35 years since the war. Your country's economic development also serves cooperation with other states. Our impressions of Poland, which we will relate to the French National Assembly, will certainly help further promote and strengthen economic contacts between our countries."

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO VIETNAM

LD281131 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 27 July, PAP--A delegation of the All Polish Committee of the National Unity Front which wound up the visit in Vietnam, paid at the invitation of the Vietnamese Committee of Solidarity and Friendship Among Nations, took part in the celebrations of Poland's 35th anniversary held in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The delegation was headed by the Minister Eugeniusz Szyr, member of the PUWP CC, chairman of the Polish Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Nations.

The Polish delegation took part in the solemn academy marking Poland's anniversary held in Hanoi with member of the VCP CC Political Bureau, Vice Premier and Minister of National Defense Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap. In Vhair, a solemn academy in the Ho Chi Minh City and rallies organized by the inhabitants of the Thanh-tri province and the crew of the railway plant in Gia Lem. The Polish guests also visited the school under the name of the Vietnamese-Polish Friendship. Besides [this] the Polish delegation held meetings with the leaders and two activists of the National United Front of Vietnam and the Committee of Solidarity and Friendship Among Nations.

The hosts highly appreciated the fraternal links of friendship and solidarity uniting the nations of the two countries for many years. They also stressed Poland's achievements over the 35 years.

On behalf of the Polish society the delegation expressed a full support for the policy pursued by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the aggressive actions by their northern neighbours.

The delegation also expressed appreciation for the proposals submitted by the SRV for a humanitarian and planned solution, in cooperation with the U.N., of the problem of the refugees, which sprang out as a result of the imperialist aggression and occupation as well as pressure exerted by hegemonist and expansionist forces.

REPORTAGE ON ENERGY, FUEL PRICE INCREASES

Fuel Price, Speed Limits

LD281812 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 28 July, (PAP)--Beginning from June 28, 1979, the retail prices of petrol, engine oils and car lubricants will be raised on the average by 15 per cent, the prices of fuel oils by 20 per cent, the prices of the tourist gas, produced from oil, by 15 per cent, and the taxi fares will be increased on the average by 10 per cent, it was announced here.

The bus fares for buses in transport between towns and fares for bus municipal transportation will remain unchanged.

In a communique, the State Commission of Price stresses that it was necessary to raise the prices of fuels because the oil price rose sharply in the markets where accounts are settled in free currencies. This year, the prices of oil imported from this region grew by over 50 per cent. This brought about an increase in prices of fuels in many countries. The increase became necessary also in Poland to cover the costs of the growing expenditures on the purchases and processing of fuels and to exert greater influence on a more rational consumption of fuels.

Being guided by these assumptions, the following speed limits of vehicles have been established:

Up to 90 kilometres per hour for cars on express highways and up to 80 kilometres per hour on the remaining types of roads.

Up to 70 kilometres per hour for lorries and buses without trailers and up to 60 kilometres per hour for lorries and buses with trailers.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 28 July carries a similar report on the announcement of the State Prices Commission on fuel price increases and new speed limits adding: "Special vehicles of up to 2.5 tons are not to exceed 80 km per hour; vehicles over 2.5 tons are not to exceed 70 km per hour.

"The minister of transportation and the minister of internal affairs will define regulations concerning use of individual norms for some categories of cars in order to insure the best possible use of fuel and will also make decisions concerning exclusion from the speed limits of some categories of special vehicles, such as the ambulances and fire engines."]

PAP Comments

LD281818 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 28 July, PAP--Commentator of the Polish Press Agency discussing the recent decision of the Polish authorities to increase the price of fuels, wrote:

During the period between 1970 and 1979 the price of one tonne of oil has gone up over twelvefold. In recent years price hikes have been observed in Great Britain by 37.5 per cent, in France by 32.3 per cent and in Sweden also by 32.3 per cent, with the previous prices already being high.

Also the prices of liquid fuels have been raised in Bulgaria by 92.3 per cent, in Czechoslovakia by 51.2 per cent as well as in Romania by [figure indistinct] per cent and in Yugoslavia the price was augmented by 36.6 per cent.

Similar decision has been taken in Poland, which imports almost 100 per cent of its oil consumption. This means that only this year about 16.5 million tonnes of oil will have to be purchased abroad, out of which nearly one quarter in free currency countries.

Three quarters of Poland's oil imports, which are decisive for securing of the country's needs, come from the USSR. The prices for that oil are fixed for a given year on the basis of average world market prices during the past five years, which means that the sudden fluctuations in prices and business cycles on world markets do not influence the prices of oil purchased in the USSR in such a direct and sudden manner. As a result Poland pays less for oil from the Soviet Union than for oil imported from Arab countries. These imports ease, to a considerable extent the effects of hikes in prices in the world, but naturally do not eliminate them entirely.

Another, important aspect of the problem of supplying Poland with oil and its products is its consumption, mainly by industry and transportation. In the year 1970 there were in Poland 480,000 cars. This year the figure reached the 1,200,000 mark. In 1970, 331,000 tonnes of petrol were put on the market while this year the needs will grow to [figure indistinct] tonnes.

That is why, apart from the increase in the price of petrol lubricants and other oil products, which is relatively small, the matter of principal importance is the rational utilization, already today, of this raw material so important for the country's economy, stresses PAP commentator.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Council of Ministers Review

LD281042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers was held today. It was attended by voivodes and mayors. An assessment of the implementation of the National Socioeconomic Plan for the first 6 months of 1979 was made. The main trends of actions around which the attention of all economic organizations should concentrate in the coming months were also defined.

Problems concerning the feeding of the nation were given priority, such as insuring the largest possible production of grain, root and fodder crops, in order to maintain the growth trend in animal breeding. In this connection the intensification of steps aimed at an efficient termination of harvest operations without delays and losses is necessary. Voivodes and parish executive officers should make every effort for an increase of post-crop cultivation. An earlier start of work connected with this will create an opportunity to compensate for the shortage of fodder resources. Corresponding instructions must be issued in all voivodships, having in mind a proper accumulation and preservation and a rational utilization of fodder, and a full exploitation of by-products and agricultural and food waste for feeding purposes.

An important duty of producers, the technical base of agriculture and distributing organizations, is insuring peasants of the proper production means on time, and the maintaining of tractors and agricultural machines.

An essential problem is the supply of fertilizers and fertilizing lime to agriculture for sowing up autumn grain crops. The need for systematic control by the government of implementation of the 15th PZPR Central Committee plenum resolutions and the undertaking of steps guaranteeing a successful implementation of the plan's decisions were emphasized.

Another important topic, it was noted, is the streamlining of the operations and strengtening of the potential of transport and the power industry. This is an essential factor in the creation of favorable conditions for an improved regularity of the operations of the whole economy, and, in the case of transport, an efficient distribution of raw materials and materials. The customers of transport organizations, chiefly of the railways, should take steps to strengthen the discipline of loading and unloading operations, and to tighten cooperation with transport organizations in the solving of problems concerning a better exploitation of rolling stock and relieving the railways from certain transport tasks. Of chief concern are tasks which could be performed by other kinds of transport. The need for an efficient use of power and the rationalization of transport, and especially of the efficient performance of rolling stock repairs was again emphasized.

At today's meeting problems of foreign trade were broadly discussed. There can be no economic organization, enterprise, or institution for whom problems in this sphere of our economy is not of key importance. All reserves and possibilities for a further activation of export must be utilized. This is a basic condition for a successful implementation of general socioeconomic tasks.

The second half of the year should pass with the increased concern of producers for a growth of supplies of market goods and the development of services to the population. These actions should proceed parallel to a strengthening of the discipline of remunerations.

In accordance with the present market situation the most urgent task of central and local state and economic administrations is the concentration of efforts to increase the production of goods most generally needed and in the greatest shortage. Priorities for the material and technical supplies of producers of this kind of articles have been decided upon. Amalgamations and enterprises working for the needs of the market must increase to a larger degree than in the past efforts for an improved quality of production of goods destined for the domestic trade network. As far as investments are concerned there is the need for an efficient implementation of decisions adopted by the government concerning the transfer of the executive potential in construction and its concentration on priority tasks. These include, for instance, steps connected with the development of the transport and power industry potential, in housing and associated construction, and in the implementation of investment tasks in the health service.

Making an assessment of the implementation of tasks during the first 6 months of this year, the Council of Ministers recommended the definition of [words indistinct] of all the trends which appeared in the operation of the economy during the second quarter of this year, when after the exceptionally difficult winter a gradual improvement set in in the functioning of transport and the power industry, in the implementation of plans for supplies of goods to the market and for export. In certain sectors of industry not all of the winter backlog could be made good.

As a result of the discussion, in which representatives of the planning commission, ministers, voivodes and mayors spoke, the Council of Ministers, guided by the decisions of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, adopted a number of decisions defining the most important task for the second half of the year for all links of the economy, for the central and local state and economic administation.

Economic Data

LD291454 Warsaw PAP in English 1312 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 July, PAP--The Central Statistical Office published data about the development of the national economy and the implementation of the national socio-economic plan in the first half of 1979. Following is the summary of the communique (all comparisons concern the first half of 1978 unless stated otherwise):

The communique says that economic tasks for the first half of 1979 were implemented in difficult conditions caused by exceptionally severe winter, floods and thaws, and in May and June also by drought which hit most of Poland's territory. In many branches, the production of basic raw materials decreased. The situation was complicated by difficulties in the work of transport and power industry. Despite improvement in most walks, it was not possible to make up for the arrears, caused by the facts mentioned above, which affects the results of the entire first half of 1979.

At the end of June 1979, Poland's population amounted to 35.2 million persons and grew by 0.5 percent as compared with the figure at the end of 1978. Average employment in the socialized economy amounted to 11,930,000 persons.

Incomes of the population were higher by 9.6 percent. The average nominal monthly wage in the socialized economy amounted to 4,883 zlotys and rose by 351 zlotys, that is, by 7.7 percent.

Payments of old-age pensions and disability pensions amounted to 60,300 million zlotys and grew by 8,900 million zlotys. The average old-age pension and the current disability pension grew by 11.2 percent.

Flats with the total living area of 3,780,700 square meters, that is, by 11 percent less than planned were handed over for use. The annual plan was implemented by 31.1 percent.

Expenditures from the state budget on social and cultural services amounted to 85,900 million zlotys and were 11.4 percent higher.

The value of home-made and imported goods delivered to the market increased by 4.2 percent. For instance, deliveries of meat, poultry, giblets and processed products rose by 5.0 percent, supplies of edible fats by 4.5 percent and milk by 9.1 percent.

The supplies of many consumer durables grew markedly in the first half of this year. However, the deliveries of such goods as washing machines, centrifuges, TV sets, and cars were smaller than in the first half of 1978.

Despite difficulties, an increase in the production was chalked up in some industrial branches. A higher than the average growth of output was obtained in the metal-making, engineering, power, electro-technical, electronic, and precision industries and the ceramic whiteware industry.

Otherwise than planned was the output of many basic products, including pig iron, rolled products, electrolytic copper, tractors, sea-going ships, TV sets, plastics, synthetic rubber, cement, pre-fabricated wall elements, furniture, paper, fabrics, knitwear products and butter.

The 1978 unfavorable weather conditions will bring about, it is estimated, a decrease in the yields of grain and rape as compared with the 1978 yields. According to preliminary data, the cattle stock dropped by some 0.5 percent and the pig population fell by some 2.3 percent.

Capital expenditures in the nationalized economy amounted to 213,000 million zlotys and were lower by 13.9 percent. Twelve especially important projects for the national economy were commissioned. Six projects of that kind were not commissioned.

Socialized transport enterprises freighted by 5.5 percent less cargo than in the first half of 1978. The transport of passengers by socialized carrier enterprises decreased by 4.3 percent. The Polish state railways carried 226.6 million tons of cargo (a 7.5 percent drop) and transported 541.4 million passengers (a 3.7 percent decrease). The cargo transported by the public haulage enterprises and vehicles owned by industrial branches dropped by 4.2 percent, and the transport of passengers by 4.5 percent.

The coal reserves in mines amounted to 5.8 million tons at the end of June 1979 and were by 3 million tons higher than a year ago.

The cargo transported by sea decreased by 11.8 percent; 11.9 percent less cargo was handled in the sea trade ports.

The trade turnover of the Polish foreign trade grew by 6.9 percent. The value of exports grew by 10.2 percent and imports by 3.7 percent. The turnover with socialist countries intensified (11.5 percent growth), which brought about a further increase of this group of states' share in the total turnover of Polish foreign trade.

The exports to capitalist countries grew by 2.7 percent and the imports dropped by 0.7 percent. This further improved the balance of the trade turnover.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT OF GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE

Continued Talks

AU271028 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, continued at the Palace of the Republic this morning.

This morning Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure also laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's liberty and for socialism.

Visit to Enterprises, Residential Area

AU271320 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] This morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure visited the Semanotoarea enterprise for agricultural machines, the Drumul Taberei residential area and the Fundulea agricultural research institute.

Throughout the visit, the high-ranking guests were enthusiastically received by the Bucharest working people and inhabitants.

Further Talks

AU281402 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0919 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/7/1979--In an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and reciprocal esteem, the two presidents resumed the exchange of opinions on the economic and social development of Romania and Guinea, on the ways and means of more intensely promoting the Romanian-Guinea collaboration, as well as with regard to the main aspects of the international political situation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu presented the remarkable successes scored by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Communist Party in the 35 years that have elapsed since Romania's liberation, as well as the main guidelines of the country's development in the next five-year period as well as in perspective.

In his turn, President Ahmed Sekou Toure spoke about the achievements scored by the Guinean revolution in the transformation of the social and economic life, in the building of a democratic society, in the strengthening of its independence and sovereignty.

Analysing the evolution of the Romanian-Guinea relations, the two presidents noted with satisfaction that the agreements reached during the Conakry dialogue of 1974, were successfully carried into effect and pointed to the positive results recorded in multiple domains of collaboration.

At the same time, emphasized was the need for developing the relations between the two countries on the political, economic and technical-scientific planes, cooperation in production, in the sphere of education, as well as in other domains.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure also approached a series of current international issues giving particular attention to the political developments in the geographical areas where the two countries lie.

In this context, appreciation was expressed of the contribution the African peoples bring to the struggle for the establishment of new, democratic relations in the international life, for the promotion and deepening of the process of revolutionary, national and social transformations in the contemporary world.

At the same time, they pointed to the necessity to solve all the complex, litigious problems in Africa by political means, by negotiations, starting from the observance of independence and territorial integrity of each and every state. Also stressed was the need for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African peoples in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the securing of national independence, for the economic and social emancipation, for a free and dignified life. Romania and Guinea has asserted this time too their active, militant solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the peoples in Namibia and Rhodesia, of the majority population in South Africa, against racial discrimination and apartheid.

As regards Europe, the importance was highlighted of intensified efforts for the translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, for the building of a durable security on the continent, for the passing to firm measures of military disengagement, of disarmament and first of all nuclear disarmament.

Both sides underlined that the small and medium-sized countries, the non-aligned countries, must participate on an equal footing to the settlement of the big issues confronting mankind, to the establishment of a new international economic order, to the building of a climate of peace and security for all the peoples.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure reasserted the determination of the two parties and states to cooperate ever more closely in international life, to make their contribution to the strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist countries, of the communist and workers' parties, of the democratic and progressive parties, of all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, security and collaboration, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for freedom, independence and social progress.

The talks are attended by:

For Romania: Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Iosif Uglar, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Constantin Statescu, minister of justice; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

For Guinea: Moussa Diakite, member of the National Political Bureau of the Parti Democratique de Guinee (PDG), minister of housing, public works and town planning; N'famata Keita, member of the National Political Bureau of the PDG, minister of energy; Mamady Keita, member of the National Political Bureau of the PDG, minister of advanced education and scientific research; Fily Cissoko, secretary of the National Political Bureau of the PDG, minister of youth, sport and folk art; Mamady Kaba, minister of industry; Sikhe Camara, minister of justice; Marcel Cros, secretary of state, in charge of international cooperation.

Arrival in Slatina

AU281340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/7/1979--On July 28, in the morning, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure, together with Elena Ceausescu and Andree Toure, stopped at Slatina, the first stage of their visit to the country.

The two heads of state, the other Romanian and Guinean officials visited the aluminium manufacturing enterprise of the town where they were most warmly greeted by workers, technicians and engineers.

Then, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure addressed a civic rally held on the occasion of Guinean president's visit to Romania.

Ceausescu Speech at Slatina Rally

AU281344 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0845 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 28 July mass rally in Slatina, occasioned by visit to Romania of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Sekou Toure, esteemed Comrade Andree [Toure], dear comrades and friends.

To begin with, I would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you and all inhabitants of Slatina City and Olt County, on behalf of the Central Committee, the State Council, the Government and myself personally; I wish you ever greater successes in all your activity. [loud applause, cheers]

The Romanian people have warmly received our dear guest and friend since his arrival and throughout his stay and have met him with feelings of friendship and common solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for a policy of independence and social progress. [applause, cheers]

From this big mass rally, I would again like to greet our guests and Comrade Sekou Toure and also to ask him to convey members of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG]. [applause]

Your visit to Romania marks a new and important point in relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Guinea. [applause, cheers]

We conducted detailed talks on continuously developing relations between our parties and peoples and on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation and collaboration, in order to insure faster progress along the road of building a strong and independent economy, the basis of each nation's real independence. [applause, cheers]

We are pleased to note--and I hope you will agree with me, dear Comrade Sekou Toure--that, in this framework, we have reached common conclusions concerning the intensification of this cooperation, since it accords with the interests of our peoples and of the cause of the solidarity of all forces and peoples struggling against imperialism and colonialism and for independence and peace. [applause, cheers]

During the visit, you were able to acquaint youself with certain concerns of our people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Here, in Slatina, the city of aluminum, you could notice how, in a relatively short period, a strong industrial center came into being in this poorly developed city, something which has given new life to the city and all the county. [applause, cheers]

I must say that you could note the same rapid socioeconomic development in all our cities and counties, as a result of the RCP policy of insuring the development of all the country's regions, raising the fatherland's level of civilization and increasing the well-being and happiness of the people. [applause]

As I have already told you, in the 35 years which have elapsed since the revolutuon of national antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation and in the about 30 years of socialist construction, the Romanian people have attained historic successes and our state has become a strong socialist state, with a modern industry and agriculture in full swing of development. This proves the force of socialism and the fact that a people which has become master of its destiny can build a new, free and happy life in an historically short time. [applause, cheers]

The friendly and fraternal Guinean people, under the leadership of its Democratic Party headed by Comrade Sekou Toure, has also chosen the socialist road of development. That is why we hope that what our Guinean friends and comrades have seen in Romania will strengthen their conviction that the socialist road is the only road that insures the elimination of oppression and exploitation and the only road for the happiness and independence of each nation. [applause, cheers]

I visited Guinea nearly 5 years ago. I retain very pleasant impressions of my visit, talks and meetings in Guinea, of the reception extended to us by the friendly Guinean people and of Guinea's concerns with socioeconomic development and socialist construction. That is why, from this big mass rally, I would like to wish the PDG, its militants and the Guinean people increasingly greater successes along the road of building the new system and the socialist society in Guinea. [applause, cheers]

During our talks, we also discussed in detail certain topical international issues. We have actually reached common conclusions on all problems and I could say that there is an indentity of views or very similar positions on all great and complicated international issues. We have jointly reached the conclusion that difficult situations have emerged in international life and that efforts are being made to consolidate old positions of domination and influence and to win new spheres of influence, something which jeopardizes the peace and independence of peoples. That is why it is necessary to strengthen the solidarity of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces and all peoples which have shaken off the yoke of foreign domination and wish to live in freedom. This close international solidarity and cooperation is a guarantee for rejecting the policy of domination and interference in the domestic affairs of other states and is a guarantee for each nation's independent development and for a policy of detente and peace throughout the world. [applause, cheers]

Of course, we discussed problems existing in various parts of the world. However I do not wish to refer to them now. What I would like to mention is the fact that we have reached the common conclusion that everything should be done to insure that all these problems between various states are resolved only through negotiations, in order to avoid force and military intervention, so as to guarantee friendly cooperation and peace throughout the world. We believe that this is to the benefit of the respective countries and of the entire mankind. [applause, cheers]

In view of the problems of southern Africa and the maintenance of colonial domination and apartheid, we have reached a common position and I reiterate Romania's position of active support for the national liberation movements in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and Namibia and for the struggle of the majority population in South Africa against apartheid, with the belief that these liberation movements are entitled to use all means of struggle to put an end to colonial domination and insure their independence. [applause, cheers]

We have discussed the problems of eliminating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order and of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. As a matter of fact one can say that today these problems are key concerns of all states and peoples of our planet. Without the elimination of underdevelopment and the attainment of a new economic order, one cannot talk about economic stability and progress for any people, including the economically developed countries; without disarmament and an end to the arms race, for which over 400 billion dollars are being spent today, one cannot insure economic development and stability. Therefore, there is a close interdependence between these two key issues and everything should be done for their resolution, to the benefit of all peoples and in the interest of international detente and peace. [applause, cheers]

It is necessary to put the wonderful achievements of science, technology and human knowledge not in the service of armaments and the production of means for the destruction of man and civilization; on the contrary, we must place these wonderful achievements of the human genius in the service of independence, well-being, happiness and the free manifestation of each people, nation and citizen, since only this is in accordance with the interests of each people and the cause of peace and with the wonderful prospects of a better and more just society on our planet.

There are many problems in international life. However, if the peoples strengthen their solidarity and unity, they can have a decisive say and can insure the triumph of reason, justice, peace and international security. [applause, cheers]

In conclusion, I would like again to express the desire for greater cooperation between the RCP and PDG and between Romania and Guinea in all fields, including the struggle at an international level for a new and democratic policy. [applause, cheers]

May friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples strengthen [applause, cheers]

I wish, from the bottom of my heart, ever greater successes to the friendly Guinean people in their independent socioeconomic development; I wish them well-being, happiness and socialism. [applause, cheers]

I would also like to wish you, all inhabitants of Slatina city and Olt County, success in all your activity and in commendably fulfilling the development plans in all fields; much health and happiness. [applause, cheers]

I wish my friends, Comrade Sekou Toure and Comrade Andree, ever greater success in their activity and I would like them to take with them the friendly feelings of the Romanian communists and people. [applause, cheers, chants]

Continuation of 28 July Tour

AU281356 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] After participating in and addressing the mass rally in Slatina, Olt County, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Guinea's President Ahmed Sekou Toure, accompanied by their wives and entourages, continued their tour of the country with a visit to the Stoicanesti Agricultural Production Cooperative in Olt County. Then, they flew by helicopter to Turnu Magurele Habor, in Teleorman County, where they proceeded on a trip along the Danube on board the Mihai Viteazul vessel.

29 July Departure

AU291335 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0920 GMT on 29 July carries a live 15-minute relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and "other officials" have come to see the guests off. An honor guard presents arms and the national anthems of the two countries are played. The announcer reports that the two leaders take leave of each other and of the other officials present.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT PORTILLO RECEIVES FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU271950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Ciudad de Mexico, AGERPRES, 27/7/1979--Messages of salute were exchanged on July 26 between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jose Lopez Portillo when the latter received Alexandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania.

During the talks on the occasion satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the Romanian-Mexican relations as well as the wish to confer new dimensions on the mutually advantageous economic collaboration between the two countries through the conclusion of long-term contracts, the initiation and carrying into effect of cooperation ventures.

ISRAEL CP LEADER ME'IR VILNER DEPARTS 28 JULY

AU281836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/7/1979--Me'ir Vilner, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on July 28.

REPORTAGE ON CCP AKTIVIST DELEGATIONS VISIT

Meeting With Dascalescu

AU282035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/7/1979--Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received on July 28 a delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China led by Song Renqiong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, head of the Organizational Department of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, who paid a visit of friendship and exchange of experience to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Within the interview, expressed was satisfaction at the evolution of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between the peoples of the two countries, as well as their common wish to further develop their relations in the spirit of the talks and understanding concluded on the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between Presidents Hua Guofeng and Nicolae Ceausescu.

Present was Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

RCP Officials, Provincial Secretaries Meeting

AU281404 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/7/1979--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Vasile Marin, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on July 28 the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China, led by Liao Zhigao, member of the CC of the CPC, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial Committee of the CPC, and Mao Zhiyong, member of the CC of the CPC, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial Committee of the CPC, now on a visit of friendship and documentation in Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee in the Romanian Communist Party.

Emphasis was placed during the interview on the importance of the meetings and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng, for the further development on multiple planes of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Questions of the party collaboration relations and of the links in other domains between the two countries were also discussed.

The guests were outlined the current preoccupations of the RCP in the development of some domains of economic and social activity.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION ON BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BAN

AU281842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/7/1979--Under a decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the convention was ratified, on banning the sophistication, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction.

The instruments of ratification were deposited with the depository states by Romanian ambassadors in Moscow, Washington and London.

Romania became party to the convention on July 25, 1979.

AGERPRES DISCUSSES EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

LD271408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1148 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/7/1979--The expansion of economic collaboration is a fundamental option of the Romanian foreign policy. Romania has always acted for the expansion [word indistinct] of her economic relations with other countries, for the free and unhampered promotion of trade and international cooperation. In this respect, significant is the fact that over 1971-1975 the volume of the Romanian foreign trade doubled while in the last three years, despite perturbations occurring internationally because of the crisis phenomena, that volume continued to grow. An expression of her increased economic potential, of her more active participation in the world circuit of material and spiritual assets, at present Romania has economic relations with 141 states with different social-economic systems.

In conditions of prolonged world economic crisis, deep energy crisis and increased interpendence of national economies, an ever more enhanced role falls upon the expansion of economic and technical-scientific cooperation on an international plane. In point of world policy--especially in one of its most important sectors, the economy--the draft directives regarding Romania's economic and social development in the next decade is a comprehensive expression of her political will and concrete commitment to efficiently contribute to the international economic and technical-scientific cooperation. The development of Romanian economy, of industry in particular, will be thus structured as to ensure Romania's ever more intense participation in the international exchange of values, in the world circuit of scientific information in the decade to come, Romania will intensify her activity of collaboration and cooperation with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, with all the states of the world, inclusive of the developed capitalist countries, will steadily expand her commercial exchanges, the cooperation in production and in the technical scientific domain.

The volume of the Romanian foreign trade will increase 50-57 percent in the first half of the next decade as against the achievements of 1980, while by 1990 will be more than double as compared to 1980.

Export will record an even more sustained dynamics--about 60-71 percent; its more rapid growth as compared to import will ensure an active trade balance, a far balance of payments as well as propitious conditions for the passage to the convertibility of the national currency.

The products of the machine-building, chemical and light industries will represent by 1985 over 65 percent of the total number of external deliveries. Capacities will be organized to manufacture exclusively--or to a greater extent--products for export. Measures will be taken for a better activity of comercializing Romanian products abroad (the thorough analysis) of the tendencies of the external market.

One of the most important features in this domain is the place held by forms of economic and technical-scientific cooperation with good prospects: cooperation and specialization in machine building, in fair exchanges, conducive to the acceleration of technical progress and to the growth of economic efficiency. Special attention will be given to concluding long-term agreements and understandings on material supply and sale of products. Stress will be laid on advanced forms meant to bring maximal reciprocal advantages. Such a cooperation calls for most varied forms, from deliveries of installations on reimbursable credit in products manufactured by the units built with such equipment, co-production and specialization in manufacturing sub-assemblies and reciprocal exchanges in view of obtaining the finished product, to joint companies of production and commercialization.

AGERPRES COMMENTS ON ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM

AU271945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/7/1979--Romania, following economical and scientific calculations, means to become self-sufficient in point of energy by [the] next decade. This is an ambitious aim if one considers that Romania's resources are limited. It is also a realistic aim which was included in the draft programme of research and development in energy over 1981-1990 and the main guidelines until the year 2000. The programme which also stipulates ways and means of increasing and rationally using the energy and fuel resources, was submitted for public debate.

First and foremost, researches in the efficient capitalization of national energy resources and of the new energy sources will be coordinated in a unitary strategy. At the same time, industry will be restructured, increasing the share of the low energy consuming processing branches and a policy of saving energy in all sectors will be pursued. Geological research and the full capitalization of existing resources is now of utmost importance. In order to increase the reserves of lignite and brown coal, mining operations will be intensified in the basins of Oltenia and Vilcea, in the sub-Carpathian zone of Muntenia and Moldova, in the south-east and north-west parts of Transylvania and in Banat. Intensified will be the geological operations of tapping and mining combustible schists, big-depth oil and gas deposits, as well as the operations on the Black Sea continental shelf. At the same time, geological research regarding the development of the base of mineral raw materials will be expanded in view of providing the necessary fuel for nuclear-electric centrals, of evaluating thermal water reserves. With a view to developing the energy base, stress will be laid on the capitalization of the hydropower potential of the country, both in macro- and micro-centrals, an action to be completed until 2000. The full use of the hydropower potential of the Danube is to be achieved until [date garbled] through the building of centrals on the Romanian bank of the Danube, as well as through the expansion of collaboration with Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Also in view is the utilization of the energy of the waves on the Romanian Black Sea coast. Nuclear energetics will witness high development.

The draft programme stipulates the buildings of nuclear-electric centrals having a 660 mw installed power in 1985 and 3960 mw in 1990. Scientific researchers will have in view the efficient use of geothermal energy, of solar and eolian energy, cheap and largely accessible solutions being adopted. Economical technical solutions will be found for obtaining biogas, hydrogen out of water, for the underground gasification of unexploitable coal reserves. Among the new energy technologies, which will witness broad applicative expansion, mention should be made of heat recovering pumps, stocking of energy in cells and accumulators, and low temperature machining. Oil and gas production will be limited in view of maintianing a sufficient degree of geological reserves supply, concomitantly with the concern for improving the oil recovery factor and understood stocking of gases around heavy consumers. Research in introducing new types of fuel--synthetic included--for transport means will also intensify. Hydrocarbons will be used particularly in chemicalization.

Also in view is the improvement of the organization and functioning of the electric-power system, the modification of the structure of production of electric power in favour of more economical sources, the combined production of thermal and electric power, a better location in the territory of the electric-power sources, the optimization of the electric networks, the qualitative rise in the functioning parametres of the centrals, the attainment and exceedings of the best achievements on an international plane, as far as the energy consumption per unit of national income is concerned. The average energy consumption index per 1,000 lei industrial output will be diminished by at least 40 per cent in the 1981-1990 period leading to a higher efficiency of the entire economy. As a matter of fact it is specified that the overall energy consumption will grow only if new sources of energy are identified and capitalized. The main source and prerequisite for a sustained-rate development of the country's economy is the rational use of power resources in industry, transport, agriculture and construction and for public and domestic facilities.

New architectural solutions will be studied for making a maximum use of natural light and heat. Modern production technologies, scientific consumption norms and the ever more improved installations shall fight energy and fuel waste.

Romania will promote an ever more intense cooperation and collaboration with all the countries of the world, with international organizations interested in the ensurance of the necessary power resources and their rational use. Priority should be given to the settlement of the problems related to the expansion and capitalization of the base of raw materials and of the hydropower potential, to the accelerated development of nuclear energetics, the faster and more efficient use of the new sources of energy, of the advanced technologies. Romania shall participate as an active and resolute factor in the implementation of research projects initiated under the UN aegis as well as in actions of regional cooperation aimed at solving energy problems.

SECOND STAGE OF REMUNERATION INCREASES TO BEGIN 1 AUGUST

AU281838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/7/1979--The second stage of remuneration increase provided for the current five-year plan period will start on August 1 and continue, in a phased-out way, by branches, until December 1, 1980. This increase will lead to a rise in the average net nominal remuneration by 643 lei as against 1975, exceeding by 173 lei the initial five-year plan provisions.

Thus the average net nominal remuneration per economy, which increased from 1595 lei in 1975 to 2011 lei in 1978, will reach 2238 lei by 1980. Each working person will obtain an annual average remuneration increase equal to the average net renumeration for almost five months in 1975. This means the most substantive increase of incomes in the entire period of socialist construction in Romania.

The first branches benefitting by the new increase are: the mining industry, the oil and gas drilling industry, the oil transport industry, the industry of methane extraction, geological operations and drilling, the industry of ferrous and cokechemical metallurgy, units of the machine-building industry subordinated to the centrals of power and metallurgical equipment and hoisting machines, of technological, chemical equipment and refineries, of oil, mining, technological equipment and rolling stock.

Concomitantly with the passage to the second stage of remuneration rise amendments will be brought to the remuneration law endorsed last year by the Grand National Assembly. This means the inauguration of the seventh category of remunerating workers, technical and administrative personnel according to their qualifications, as well as of a new job, that of expert chief foreman, the achievement of a clearer differentiation of remuneration by branches, in keeping with their economic importance, and taking into account of the current possibilities of the Romanian economy, the achievement of a more marked differentiation among classes and categories of remuneration workers according to their qualifications, the reduction of the number of remunerating classes with in each category from three to two which will stimulate workers in improving their professional training.

Following the second increase stage, remuneration will grow almost 33 per cent, which more than seven million working people in Romania will benefit by.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS BUCHAREST AUTHORITIES' CRACKDOWN ON DISSIDENTS

LD261415 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Bernard Quetta article: "The Authorities Seem Determined To Crush Dissidence"]

[Text] Almost 4 months after the formation of the Romanian Workers' Free Trade Union and at a time when the press in Bucharest is violently attacking Mr Eugene Ionecsu and Paul Goma--accused of organizing dissidence in the country together with Mrs Lovinescu, correspondents of Radio Free Europe in Paris--the Bucharest authorities have just dealt a harsh blow to their most active opponents.

The Austrian Catholic news agency KATHPRESS reports that orthodox priest Gheorghe Calciu, arrested 10 March, was recently sentenced to 10 years' detention. According to the French Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Romania, Father Calciu was tried at the same time and on the same charge ["neofascist activities"] as Mr Gheorghe Brasoveanu and Mr Ionel Cana, of whom nothing had been heard since they were interned in the psychiatric section of the Jilava Penitentiary Hospital on 8 March. Mr Cana was apparently sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

Aside from the strength of their convictions and their consequent fate, these three men have nothing in common. Gheorghe Calciu was sentenced to 15 years detention in 1949 for political reasons, was ordained a priest on his release and in 1973 became professor of theology at the Bucharest seminary. [paragraph continues]

His teaching, which was strongly antiatheist, led the authorities to strip him of his chair last summer, and some of his students who protested to the orthodox heirarchy against this measure were subjected to repression. At the beginning of Marching Father Calciu wrote to John Paul II to ask him to remember "Sister Churches" in his prayers. It was this letter which sparked off his arrest a few days later.

The arrests of Gheorghe Brasoveanu and Ionel Cana are directly connected with the creation of the Free Trade Union of which they are founder-members. The former, an economist, had already been interned for a while because in February 1977 he followed the example of writer Paul Goma, now living in exile in Paris, and signed an open letter on human rights violations in Romania addressed to the countries which signed the Helsinki agreements. The latter, a doctor, had placed his Bucharest apartment at the disposal of the Free Trade Union and memberships were registered there.

The connection made between the priest and these two intellectuals was foreseeable at the beginning of April, when the authorities accused them all of taking part in "reviving fascist legionary activity in the form of creating a so-called trade union." Nothing these three men have done or said gives any reason to talk of "fascism." However, the fact that Father Calciu sent his letter to John-Paul II at almost the same time as the Free Trade Union was created worried the government enough to make it decide to regard it as a plot which also involved, from Munich and Paris, Radio Free Europe and the Committee of Intellectuals For a Free Europe, of which Mr Ionesco is a member. In any event it has provided an opportunity to deal a major blow and put an end to the widespread domestic agitation which gone on virtually incessantly in Romania for the past 2.5 years.

Faced with the movement launched in 1977 by Paul Goma which almost 300 people quickly joined, most of them from humble backrounds, the authorities behaved very cunningly and managed to stem the flow by giving the most well-known dissidents emigration visas and unknown dissidents prison sentences. Then the following summer Mr Ceausescu was forced to make a personal visit to persuade the Jiu Valley miners to end their strike, and the ringleaders were subsequently subjected to harsh repression. During the winter of 1977-1978 it was the big Hungarian minority in Transylvania--latent bone of contention between Bucharest and Budapest--which made its voice heard, complaining of the discrimination to which it claims to be subjected. When spring came religious dissidence made its appearance with the formation of the Christian Committee For the Defense of Religious Rights, composed mainly of Baptists.

The Stick Alone

This winter the foundation of the Free Trade Union sparked off exactly the same type of movement as the Goma affair. As was the case 2 years ago an initiative, which was originally limited--to 23 people--was followed not only by many individual adherents but also, according to the "trade unionists," by the adhesion of a group already formed in secret in the Girgu-Mures Region, which consisted of more than 1,000 members. For the second time in 2 years it was enough for one or a few voices to break the silence for a relatively large number of men and women--often from humble backrounds--to rush into the breach, thereby exposing themselves to reprisals from the Romanian security forces which, this time, abandoned the carrot and used the stick alone. Since the end of April it has been impossible to contact a single member of the Free Trade Union, and 16 members have been sentenced to several months in prison or interned in psychiatric hospitals or have even vanished from their homes.

However, we have just learned that a group of seven people have instigated the formation of a "Revolutionary People's Court" in Bucharest, whose aim is no less than to pass judgment on the country's leaders who are accused, among other more serious "crimes," of "political imposture." Of course, nobody knows what has become of these "judges" but these successive demonstrations of discontent, whether serious or unreasoned, reflect the existence of political discontent in this country which has so far succeeded in avoiding any outright crisis and has been spared de-Stalinization by launching into a foreign policy independent of Moscow. All the signs are that the monopoly of power which Mr Ceausescu exercises with his family is beginning to feel the lack of the minimum safety valves with which other people's democracies have managed to provide themselves.

It would be premature to see this discontent as the start of a deeper crisis. However, by hitting dissidents so harshly and publishing such unreasoned attacks as can now be read in the Bucharest press against members of the Paris emigre community, the Romanian authorities give the impression that these are not marginal phenomena either.

CEAUSESCU VISITS PUMP ENTERPRISE, OPENS UNDERPASS

AU251245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 15 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/7/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu visited on July 25 one of the most important industrial units in Bucharest--the Pump Enterprise--and inaugurated a modern underground passage--Bucur-Obor.

The Romanian head of state was accompanied on this visit by Elena Ceausescu, by Premier Ilie Verdet and other officials.

At the Pump enterprise, they analyzed the way in which the unit, the only one of this kind in Romania, has attained the target of endowing the various branches and units of the Romanian economy with all types of pumps. Discussed were also problems of increasing the efficiency, and the practical ways of standardization of the production of families, of modernization of the technological process.

Appreciating the achievements won in increasing the output and developing new types of pumps demanded by industry, Nicolae Ceausescu requested the responsible factors to take every necessary step so that the whole range of pumps needed for the development of industry and agriculture be achieved within the shortest lapse of time, and recommended that a part of the production of that unit, especially pumps of average degree of complexity, be taken over by the Medgidia mechanical enterprise. The Bucharest unit was set the target to build special pumps of high technical standard, inclusive of new types meant for nuclear power engineering, a compartment which, according to the draft directives of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP, will see the commissioning of the first plant in the first half of the next decade. He also requested the experts to find solutions for all operations in the foundry to be completely mechanized and automated till next year.

Today, too, President Nicolae Ceausescu inaugurated the Bucur-Obor underground passage, at the crossing of important Bucharest ways.

By its inauguration, and by the building of the residential district in the area, Bucharest enriches its dowry with one of the smartest urban and architectural developments. Similar works are now being designed and they will help the development of a modern and fast system of urban circulation, meeting better the demands of economic and social life of the capital.

The passage has a total 48,000 sq.m. , a total length of 510 m, and a maximum width of 43.50 m., with three entries. At the same time it is flanked on both sides by a parking structure in two floors both of them with a parking capacity of 1,410, cars. Both the passage and the parking have air conditioning which starts operating automatically when the carbon oxide limit is exceeded.

This objective was inaugurated one-and-a-half years earlier than the initial provisions. High efficiency technologies have been used, as well as the casting of concrete in special patterns, and prefabricated beams for the floor construction.

President Ceausescu analysed then together with planners the development plan and the plan of housing construction in that zone of Bucharest. 20,000 flats as well as an important network of commerical units are to be built there.

Bucharesters warmly welcomed President Ceausescu everywhere.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH SWITZERLAND--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/7/1979--The protocol of the second session of the Romanian-Swiss Joint Commission was signed in Bucharest on July 27. The documents provides for the further development of the economic relations in fields of mutual interest, the growth of the commerical exchanges, the broadening of the Romanian-Swiss cooperation on third markets. The head of the Swiss delegation at the session of the Joint Commission, Ambassador Cornelio Sommaruga, deputy to the secretary of state, Federal Department of Foreign Economic Affairs, was received by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. During the interview, problems regarding the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Switzerland were approached. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU]

NORWEGIAN CONSERVATIVE LEADER DEPARTS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/1979--Erling Norvik, chairman of the Conservative Party of Norway, who paid a visit to Romania with his wife at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, left Bucharest on July 26. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 26 Jul 79 AU]

BRITISH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Reginald Louis Seconde, Great Britain's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary left Bucharest on 23 July at the end of his mission to the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

PRESIDENT TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO POLISH LEADERS

AU241729 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 21 July, TANJUG--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, has sent the following telegram to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic [PRL]:

"On the occasion of the national day and the jubilee 35th anniversary of the PRL, I send to you, the friendly Polish people, the PRL Council of State and to the PZPR Central Committee, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Presidium and on my own behalf, most cordial congratulations and warm greetings.

"We think highly of the achievements which the PRL attained under the PZPR leadership during the 3 and 1/2 decades of its development and we sincerely wish you new great successes in building socialism as well as the further comprehensive development of the friendly Polish people.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to express my deep conviction that the traditionally friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and parties will continue to develop successfully and to strengthen constantly in the interest of our peoples, peace, socialism and progress in the world."

PREMIER DJURANOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO POLAND'S JAROSZEWICZ

AU241732 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 21 July, TANJUG--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic [PRL]:

"On the occasion of national day and the 35th anniversary of the PRL, I send to you and to the PRL Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, warmest greetings and best wishes for new great achievements of the Polish people and for the further comprehensive progress of the friendly PRL.

"Also on this occasion I want to express my deep conviction that the friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop and be comprehensively promoted in the interest of socialism and peace in the world."

PREMIER DJURANOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT

AU241730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 21 July, TANJUG--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice president of the Republic of Iraq and vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council:

"On the occasion of your election as vice president of the Republic of Iraq and vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, I beg you to accept my most sincere greetings and best wishes for a successful performance of your duties, your health and personal happiness.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of the peoples of Iraq and Yugoslavia and in favor of strengthening the non-alined movement, peace and international cooperation on an equal footing."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT FRANCE ALBERT RENE

Tito Welcome on Brioni

ID271020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 27 Jul 79 ID

[Excerpts] Brioni--President of Seychelles France Albert Rene arrived in Brioni this morning and was welcomed with the highest state honors. At the Brioni docking pier President Rene was met and welcomed by President Tito. The two presidents exchanged very cordial greetings.

The welcoming ceremony was attended by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Kazimir Jelovica, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Lt Col Gen Zorko Canadi; and other Yugoslav personalities.

Tito, Rene Toasts

ID272014 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 79 ID

[Excerpts] The president of the Seychelles Republic, France Albert Rene, arrived on Brioni this morning, where he was welcomed by his host, President Tito. Immediately after this an exhaustive exchange of views and talks began between the high-level delegations of the two countries. Following the talks President Tito organized a formal luncheon in honor of his guest. Here is Asim Cabaravdic's report: [begin recording]

The meeting between Presidents Josip Broz Tito and France Albert Rene, which took place shortly before 1000 at the Brioni pier in front of the Istra Hotel, was very cordial and friendly.

President Tito and his high-ranking guest then went to the Brionka Villa, where the leaders of the two friendly countries began their first exchange of views. Later the presidents, together with their associates, continued their talks at the White Villa on Brioni. The talks lasted more than an hour. As reported, topical issues of international relations were the focus of attention, as were the activity of the nonalined countries in preparation for the Havana summit, the economic problems which are confronting the developing countries and bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the Seychelles. Referring to the nonalined countries' summit meeting, President Tito pointed in particular to the significance of maintaining and strengthening the original principles of the policy of nonalinement, as well as the nonalined countries' involvement in solving key international problems. In this context, our president also spoke about the crisis flashpoints in the world, and in particular underlined the harm and danger of intervention from outside, pointing to the need to respect the sovereign rights of every country.

The high-ranking guest from the Seychelles expressed his thanks very warmly and in a friendly way for the welcome and hospitality, stressing that a high level of identity of views exists between the two countries. He also called for international problems to be solved at the earliest and by peaceful means. Similarly he gave full support to the peoples in southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Presidents Tito and Rene, together with their associates, assessed that significant possibilities exist, as well as the desire on both sides, for the promotion of mutual cooperation in various spheres.

Prior to the formal luncheon, President Tito presented his guest with the highest Yugoslav decoration, the Order of the Yugoslav Great Star.

During the formal luncheon at the White Villa, the two statesmen exchanged toasts. Addressing the Seychelles president and associates, President Tito expressed the conviction that the high-ranking guest had been able to witness our people's attitude toward the persistent struggle for the achievement and maintenance of independence, which is encouraging, for it shows what a small nation can achieve if it is united and persistent in its aspirations. On this, President Tito stressed that the prestige of a country and people does not depend on its size, but above all on its ability to realize its basic national interests and to contribute to its own and general progress. Yugoslavia and the Seychelles also share the same conviction that the policy of nonalinement in essence represents a reliable support for the independence of countries and a factor in the broad struggle to strengthen peace and security, to build more just political and economic relations and for development, and thereby for progress, in the world.

Our president expressed the conviction that the struggle of the nonalined countries for democratic relations in the world can be successful only if interests within the nonalined movement are also democratically coordinated and linked and if work is carried out in a united way on the consistent realization of the principles and aims of nonalinement.

In his toast, President Tito said of the current international situation that it is very complex and burdened with many crises and dangers to peace, stressing the conviction that peace and stability and progress can be reached only in conditions of detente as a universal process which encompasses all problems and all regions of the world. In this context, our president called for the proclamation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and for the elimination of the dangers which arise from the foreign military presence and competition in this sensitive region. The president of the republic also stressed the need to offer comprehensive support to the struggle of the peoples and liberation movements in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and he proposed a toast to cooperation and friendship between Yugoslavia and the Seychelles, as well as to further successes in the implementation of the policy of nonalinement in the interests of peace and progress in the world.

In reply to President Tito's toast, President Rene of the Seychelles stressed that he, together with his associates, have felt at home in our country, stressing that the people of the Seychelles, as the peoples of Yugoslavia, have chosen socialism as a way of life. This island country in an ocean of more than 1 million sq km, in the middle of the Indian Ocean, which today, as President Rene said, is a region of confrontation between and building up of military potential by the great powers. Therefore its orientation--not entering into treaty relations with the biggest blocs--is understandable, although this was not an easy decision, together with the Seychelles' constant advocacy of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The president of the Seychelles also spoke about plans to exploit fishing potential and the further development of tourism, and in particular, of agriculture. President France Albert Rene in his toast expressed the conviction that relations between the Seychelles and Yugoslavia will develop successfully and that friendship will become stronger.

The Yugoslav-Seychelles dialog is continuing this afternoon on Brioni, and in the course of the talks aspects of future cooperation between the two friendly countries will be spelled out. [end recording]

Rene Meeting With Officials

LD281010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2120 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Brioni--France Albert Rene, the president of the Seychelles Republic, had a meeting on Brioni this evening with Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Kiro Hadzivasilev, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly. Lengthy talks took place on the preparations of the nonalined countries for the summit in Havana to be held soon, and on ways to develop bilateral cooperation, in particular in the economic sphere.

In the exchange of views in the afternoon, as has been learned, it was stressed that what should constitute the basis of the preparations for the sixth summit were the agreements achieved at the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade and the recent ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo.

According to the joint assessment, those significant gatherings confirmed the original principles of the nonalined policy, the orientation and the nonbloc character of the movement which is an irreplaceable factor in international relations. In this context, particular attention was paid to the attitudes of the two countries to the key problems which the international community faces, and in particular the nonalined and other developing countries. President Rene also gave his assessment of the recent summit of the OAU which had made a very positive assessment of, and expressed optimism as regards, the finding of possibilities to resolve all outstanding problems faced by African countries and the African Continent as a whole.

In discussing the real paths of developing bilateral relations, particular attention was paid to economic cooperation for which, according to mutual assessments, broad possibilities and long-term prospects exist.

Tito Farewell

LD281030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--France Albert Rene, president of the Seychelles Republic, left Brioni this morning. President Rene was seen off at the island's pier with the highest state honors by President Tito. The two presidents took very cordial leave of each other.

The farewell ceremony was attended by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Kazimir Jelovica, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Lt Col Gen Zarko Canadi; Milivoje Maksic, advisor to the president of the republic on foreign affairs issues; and other Yugoslav personalities.

During the day, before leaving Yugoslavia, President Rene will visit the Uljanik shipyard in Pula and inspect the town's cultural monuments. Kazimir Jelovica, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, will entertain the high-ranking visitor to luncheon.

End of Visit

LD281640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Pula--The president of the Republic of the Seychelles, France Albert Rene, has left our country after an official and friendly 4-day visit.

Present at the formal send-off for the high-ranking guests and his associates were Kiro Hadzivasilev, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Kazimir Jelovica, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and other personalities.

PRC MINISTER OF PUBLIC SECURITY VISITS HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

LD290752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kladovo--Zhao Cangbi, PRC minister of public security, today visited the Djerdap hydroelectric powerplant and the "Dejerdap 79" youth labor drive, together with his associates.

TANJUG, TOGO NEWS AGENCY SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD271428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1011 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--An agreement on cooperation between the Togo Republic's new agency--ATOP--and the TANJUG news agency was signed here yesterday. The agreement envisages long-term cooperation between the news agencies of the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

The agreement provides for a mutual exchange of news, photos and other information material, as well as the training of journalists and technical personnel. During the talks held between ATOP director Amah Tcha Tisa and the TANJUG editor-in-chief Mihailo Baranovic, special attention was devoted to the two agencies' cooperation within the framework of the nonaligned news pool, the struggle for a more equitable (?bloc) of information in the world and the new international information order.

PCF'S MARCHAIS INTERVIEWED ON NONALINEMENT, SELF-MANAGEMENT, RELATIONS

LD292024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Skopje, July 29 (TANJUG)--French Communist Party Secretary-General Georges Marchais, who is visiting Yugoslavia, today expressed wishes for success of the sixth non-aligned summit conference in Havana. In an interview with the Television of Skopje, the capital of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Macedonia, Marchais stressed that the movement of non-alignment is important for the international working class struggle for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism.

Marchais stated that France, in complete independence, should be even more active in favour of peace, coexistence, disarmament, friendship and cooperation of nations. Proceeding from this, it is quite normal that the French Communist Party attaches great importance to the movement of non-alignment, which plays a positive role in the world.

Asked how the French communists view democratic self-management socialism, the French Communist Party leader noted that the French communists strive for workers power, "but we do not want to replace the current bureaucratic system with another bureaucratic system." In our opinion, he added, self-management is the way to avoid this happening.

We have examined the question of self-management in the light of international experience, Marchais said.

After all, he added, the social system constitutes a great variety. For example, Marchais said, Yugoslavia has self-management. All this has enabled us to set forth ideas on our concept of self-management socialism of French colours at the recently held congress of the French Communist Party.

French Communist Party Secretary-General Georges Marchais said that progress has been recorded in cooperation between the French Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He recalled a protocol on cooperation between the two parties signed at the end of last year. I hope, Marchais noted, that the meeting with Comrade Tito and the talks with League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Chairman Branko Mikulic will enable further development of these relations.

TANJUG CLAIMS SOVIET-CHINESE DIALOG 'CERTAIN TO TAKE PLACE'

LD292038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 29 (TANJUG)--In case nothing unexpected occurs, the Soviet Union and China will start negotiations next September on a highly complex problem of normalizing interstate relations. The dialogue is certain to take place despite the notes of protest exchanged during the past few days over the incident which happened on July 16, on a section of the two countries' border in east Kazakhstan.

Notwithstanding the known difficulties, the preparations themselves give the impression as if the dialogue has already started. The content of the Soviet press coverage of China lately not only marks continuation of a long-standing polemic, but also throws light on the positions most often separated by profound differences.

There is no hope among the Soviet public that the negotiations will quickly lead to positive change in relations between the two large neighbours. The differences, in fact, are so wide it would be unrealistic to expect anything similar. At the same time, however, the dialogue with China is viewed as an endeavour to start clearing the paths for gradual development of interstate relations, which would not be so heavily burdened as now.

MILIKA SUNDIC VIEWS WARSAW PACT 'OPEN PRESSURE' ON NONALINED

AU281600 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Military Blocs and the Nonalined Movement"]

[Text] What is behind the exaggerated interest of a part of the press of the Warsaw Pact countries in the forthcoming conference of the heads of states or governments of the nonalined countries in Havana? Milika Sundic's commentary:

The press of the Warsaw Pact countries has recently published several commentaries and articles on the forthcoming conference of the heads of states or governments in Havana. One could even say that for a long time there has not been so much interest in a gathering of the nonalined countries as there is now. Of course it is bloc interest and not an interest in the unity, action abilities and nonbloc direction of the nonalined movement.

What is common to all these commentaries and articles is the endeavor to exert new pressure on the nonalined countries with the aim of changing the set principles on which the nonalined movement rests.

They particularly insist on the natural alliance of the movement with the countries of the so-called socialist community and on a one-sided direction of the nonalined movement which would practically deprive the movement of what it now represents in the world and prevent its being, as it has been, an autonomous political force independent of the blocs both in the ideopolitical aspect and any other aspect.

If the nonalined movement were to follow the advice suggested--and it is not a matter of well-meant advice but of open pressure designed to impose on the nonalined countries an artificial division between the progressives and the conservatives--practically nothing would be left of the movement.

The comment in the press of the [socialist] camp appropriates a number of countries as a natural part of the camp or rather of the Warsaw Pact. An appeal is made to some others to follow the same road, and almost two-thirds of the nonalined countries are written off as pro-West oriented. According to this camp scheme, the world should be divided into two antagonistic blocs and there is an unconcealed hope that the so-called socialist bloc would prevail over the bloc of the capitalist countries.

Setting the nonalined countries against each other, the press of the Warsaw Pact countries--a special role has been accorded to the Czechoslovak information media--in fact wants to impose on the sixth conference in Havana a decision for or against socialism, which is to say a sharpening of tension within the nonalined movement. The endeavors of the camp press--such as for example the Budapest NEPSZABADSAG--to erase Yugoslavia from the list of the so-called progressive countries particularly catch one's eye. They do not want to erase Yugoslavia just from the list of the socialist countries but also from the list of those which are considered progressive.

This indeed is nothing new in the behavior toward Yugoslavia and its consistent nonbloc policy, but the fact that this is done right now, a month before the Havana meeting, clearly indicates the concern of the Warsaw Pact countries that the principles which Yugoslavia has been advocating since the very formation of the movement may triumph at the sixth summit, too. How else may one interpret the fact that the entire activities of Yugoslavia and especially President Tito, designed to strengthen the unity and the action ability of the nonalined movement, are simply ignored?

The intensified pressure of the camp press on the nonalined countries has become particularly pronounced following the recently held conference of the secretaries of the central committees of the communist parties of the Warsaw Pact countries and Cuba and Vietnam in Berlin. One can easily conclude from this that this meeting determined the directions of activities and distributed the roles in the carrying out of the campaign against the true policy of nonalinement.

However, it is precisely this behavior of the camp press on the eve of the sixth summit that strengthens our conviction that the countries of the so-called socialist community have never been favorably inclined toward the policy and principles of the nonalined movement and have not abandoned their attempts to destroy it, which is to say, to impose on it their bloc rules of behavior. In brief, it is a matter of tailoring a bloc uniform for the nonalined movement and, if an opportunity is presented, to force the movement into this uniform.

It may sound as a slogan, but it is obvious that the camp tailors have once again got both their reckonings and their measures wrong and that this time again they will be disappointed. But they have succeeded in one thing: in convincing us that they will indulge in this dishonorable business in the future, too.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA MARKS UPRISING DAY AT 27 JULY JASENICA RALLY

Tito Greetings

AU271727 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[President Tito message to mass meeting at Jasenica on 27 July marking uprising day of Bosnia-Hercegovina, read by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina--recorded]

[Text] The people of the revolutionary Grmec Region, Bosnian Krajina and all of Bosnia-Hercegovina made great sacrifices in war, heroically resisting the joint forces of the cruel occupiers and the bloodthirsty domestic traitors, and made a tremendous contribution to our national liberation struggle. Inspired by these ideals in the postwar period, too, the people of Bosnian Krajina and of all Bosnia-Hercegovina made and continue to make, together with the other peoples and nationalities of our country, a tremendous contribution to the creation and building of new, socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia.

On this occasion again I urge you all to (?carry on) and further develop the achievements of our revolution, for these achievements mark our present reality, they mark life in freedom and independence and creative work in a self-managing community of equal and brotherly peoples and nationalities. At the same time they're a lasting foundation and inspiration in the further struggle for the development of socialist self-management on the foundations of full equality, for the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the further continuation of our policy of nonalinement, a consistent policy in the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

I am glad for the activities (?undertaken to mark) historic places and events, for this contributes to a fuller illumination of our struggle and of the authentic values of our revolution from which the present and the future generations derive their nourishment. At the same time this is an encouragement in the efforts now made by our working people led by the League of Communists for a more and more successful social transformation and an even more rapid material development. Our community at this stage faces very big and complex tasks. Let us all get to work, for the results will not fail to appear in the future either. I wish you much success in the further creative work (?and I use this opportunity) to congratulate the people of Bosnia-Hercegovina on 27 July, the uprising day. Josip Broz Tito. [applause]

Stojanovic Speech

LD272158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--Today when we are celebrating the 38th anniversary of the uprising and of the socialist revolution, it is both with pride and piety that we recall the revolutionary events and their participants who, with their deeds, plowed a fresh furrow in the history of the Yugoslav people. This was stated by Nikola Stojanovic, envoy of the president of the SFRY and LCY and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, in his speech at a large rally in Jasenica. Speaking about the need to direct even more our efforts toward the speedier elimination of obsolete concepts and problems which bar the way to the consolidation of the power of the working class, Nikola Stojanovic stressed that this implies a more decisive struggle of the League of Communists and of all organized socialist forces for the consolidation of the material base of self-management and of the power of the working class in managing and disposing income and surplus value.

Speaking then about the need for harmonious socioeconomic development of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the economic stabilization policy, Stojanovic noted that in the development of Bosnia-Hercegovina great results have been achieved and that in this the republic has relied, in the first place, on its own forces and that it will do this also in the coming period. However, Stojanovic said, the support of the broader social community is also important, a support which is realized by the implementation of the system established by the Constitution and of the policy of speedier development of insufficiently developed republics and provinces, all the more so since the adopted policy has yielded significant results. In assessing that the implementation of this policy has exerted a positive influence both on the development of underdeveloped republics and provinces as well as on the development of the more developed, Stojanovic said that the fact that we are still not satisfied with the realization of that policy in every sphere binds us even more to elevate this policy in line with the development of self-managing relations so that we might prevent the increase in the relative differences in the level of economic development. On this Stojanovic said among other things:

Certainly we will successfully implement the tasks in this sphere of the uniform system and policy in the coming period too, and we will, by overcoming selfishness and particular interests, in all spheres of the policy, including this one, by proceeding from the principles which, from the essence of self-managing relations and socialist togetherness, contribute even more efficiently to the realization of the established attitudes on the speedier development of every economically insufficiently developed republic and province in relation to Yugoslavia's average. In this way, Stojanovic went on, we shall oppose even more successfully distorted concepts existing here and there about the essence of the policy and the attempts at negating its real material and sociopolitical basis--clearly laid down in the Constitution and at the 11th LCY Congress--on account of which this policy emerges in fact both as the interest and the irreplaceable factor of equality of all republics and provinces and of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. In this way we will also oppose the attempts at reducing this policy to mere assistance or to some kind of abstract moral obligation or even to the burden to be borne by associated labor of developed republics and provinces.

Nikola Stojanovic then went on to stress that we will not allow anybody to disrupt or undermine the achievements of the revolution and in particular the unity and socialist togetherness which we have forged in the long and difficult struggle. Stojanovic said that we will decisively oppose all national-hegemonistic elements which, even if covertly, are trying to lay claim to Bosnia-Hercegovina, divide its people and attempt to impose on them a dependent and inferior attitude and position in relation to others. On this soil, he stressed there can be no room for the exponents of national-chauvinistic ideology and other reactionary concepts.

Small Chetnik and Ustasha groups which belong to the darkest fascist emigration and which serve various enemies of such a Yugoslavia are very wrong when they think that a return to the past is possible. They forget that that which we successfully fought for and which was drowned by blood here in Krajina, on Mt Grmec, on Mt Kozara as well as on the Neretva and Sutjeska and throughout our country, represents a lasting achievement which no force will be able to threaten. Little groups of dogmatists and bureaucrats are also mistaken when they think that it is possible to halt the wheel of history and to renew the "strong-arm" policy, centralism, monism and administrative management.

The widely ramified system of all-people's defense and social self-protection represents a sure foundation of our independence and of our entire postwar construction.

This must be well known, Nikola Stojanovic stressed, to any potential aggressor who might, in case of an aggression on our country, have to face millions of fighters, all the working people and citizens, the young people and women, the unbreakable force based on the knowledge that there is nothing in this world on behalf of which anyone whosoever might take away from a people its freedom and independence.

Stressing then that Yugoslavia was of the view that good-neighborly cooperation was a need of all countries living in that area and that this had great significance in the struggle for peace and equitable relations in the world, Stojanovic said in this context:

We can say with satisfaction that our relations with all neighbors are good and that some of them are exemplary. Unfortunately, there are also rare exceptions who by their unacceptable attitude toward national minorities, in particular to a section of the Macedonian people who live outside their homeland, constantly attack the integrity of our people as a whole. The SFRY enjoys such international prestige as the consistent fighter for peace in the world. This is the reason we are sometimes exposed to pressures, forgeries of historical truths, territorial claims and the like. This we must energetically rebuff by defending our integrity, sovereignty and the history and honor of all of our peoples individually, and thus of all of them together.

BRANKO MIKULIC ADDRESSES LCY MEETING ON CADRE POLICY

LD272312 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The admission of new members to the League of Communists last year was dynamic and marked by an organized and systematic involvement by the basic organizations and leaderships. This was noted at the session of the Commission for Development and Cadre Policy of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

A total of 181,320 members were admitted last year, among whom workers in direct production constitute the most numerous social group--30 percent of the newly admitted members. Among the positive indicators in last year's party statistics is the fact that nearly 72 percent of the newly admitted were from the ranks of the young and that nearly one-third were women.

Today's meeting was chaired by Branko Mikulic. Taking part in the work of the commission, Mikulic noted that the reply to the question of why workers did not represent an even more convincing majority among the newly admitted members is directly connected with the current action of the League of Communists. When we were concerned with technocratic structures and when these structures exercised a pronounced influence, most of the newly admitted members were office workers. By shifting the action of the League of Communists toward and among the workers we will more and more successfully pave the way to their increasing presence in the league.

The commission assessed as very positive the fact that in recent years there has been a constant decrease in the number of the expelled members of the League of Communists and of those who have been taken off the membership rolls or have ceased to be members of their own free will.

The commission also considered some other questions. As is well known, after the adoption of the new statute the conferences of the organizations of the League of Communists and their executive organs in the working and composite organizations of associated labor and in composite systems ceased work. Instead of the conference and their organs being intermediaries between the basic organizations of the League of Communists and the municipal leaderships, direct links are now being developed in this sphere.

The commission noted that this basic orientation is being implemented successfully, but it warned that the practice of extrainstitutional linking of basic organizations for the purpose of considering issues of joint interest has not yet been introduced everywhere.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER ADOPTS MEASURES TO HELP MONTENEGRO

AU251853 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Dragan Ganovic, Dara Vucinic and Jovan Radovanovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 July--Delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted a packet of measures tonight which should ensure, on the principle of solidarity and mutual assistance of the peoples and nationalities, or rather of all our republics and provinces, funds for removing the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro.

This Year 5 Billion Dinars

Among the laws adopted today, the most important is the law on funds for ameliorating the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake. According to the law, every year the republics and provinces should provide for that purpose "a contribution in proportion to their share in the nominal social product of the country's overall economy in the preceding year."

For this year the funds should total 5 billion dinars. Of that sum Bosnia-Hercegovina will be obliged to pay 627.5 million dinars to the solidarity fund, Macedonia 274.5 million dinars, Slovenia 804 million dinars, Serbia 1,202,500,000 dinars, Croatia 1,328 million dinars, Montenegro 96.5 million dinars, Vojvodina 562.5 million dinars and Kosovo 104.5 million dinars.

Previously paid sums (except gifts) will be included in the sum. The remaining money must be paid in three equal installments--the first by the end of August, the second toward the end of October and the third toward the end of December. It is envisaged that Montenegro will receive the funds gratis. The level of the contribution and the time of allocation will be regulated by a special federal law by the end of the year, when the evaluation of the overall damage suffered by the stricken area should be completed.

Loans for Apartments

In addition to giving funds to Montenegro which need not be repaid, the republics and provinces will also make funds available for loans for the repair and construction of apartments and business premises owned by citizens in the earthquake-stricken area.

The delegates also adopted a measure according to which the federation undertakes the obligation of paying the annuities for loans obtained abroad, from domestic banks and from the fund for the granting of loans to the underdeveloped republics and provinces which mature from 15 April 1979 onward. That was done because the work and other organizations in the earthquake-stricken area are, for the time being, unable to repay their loans. The measure is based on the principle of urgent intervention and will be valid until a special federal law, which will regulate the matter, is adopted.

All the measures should insure that this year the ruins are cleared away, the population is housed and provided for and economic and social activities are ready to resume their production, sales and services. [paragraph continues]

In the next few years, that should not only bring the seriously hit area of Montenegro to the level of development existing before the earthquake, but should also help it to bring it closer to the economically more advanced areas of the country.

CROATIAN LEADER ATTACKS CLERICAL, OTHER 'ENEMIES' OF SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD272340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1944 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Petrinja--The main celebration of the uprising in Banija was held in Grabovac Banski near Petrinja this afternoon. The rally was opened by Borislav Mikulic, president of the municipal assembly of Petrinja; then, Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, took the floor. In congratulating the people gathered for today's holiday, Baltic recalled the significant day in 1941 when the fighters of the partisan detachment under the leadership of Vasilije Gacesa carried out the first action against the enemy in Grabovac.

With better organization in associated labor and in society as a whole not only will the development of society be achieved successfully and on a lasting basis but the struggle, too, against various enemies of our society is being at the same time made more simple and easier, Baltic stressed. In this connection, the secretaty of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia warned various enemies of self-managing socialist development in our country, be they exponents of Croatian or Serbian nationalism, various types of liberals, followers of Rankovic's ideas or various hidden Cominformists, in fact all those, as he said, who are against the policy of freedom and independence and against the construction of self-managing socialism. They are all those who represent the extended arm of their foreign masters who would like to insure positions for themselves in this area of Yugoslavia in the next period. To this end, the enemy also makes use of the organization of the church in order to create some kind of legal conditions for such undermining and enemy activity of his. Therefore, a section of church dignitaries are at present turning a deaf ear to the interests of the people and they are returning to the positions which are well known to us, Baltic said.

Telegrams of greetings were sent from the rally to President Tito and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

BRIEFS

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION--Yesterday Ferhad Kotoric, Executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received the CPSU study delegation headed by Ivan Dyatlov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department for Building Industry. The delegation has studied the LCY activity in construction organizations. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The final talks with the delegation were conducted by Blagoje Boskovic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

TALKS WITH TURKEY--Yesterday Ismailj Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, held talks with Alev Coskun, Turkish minister for tourism and information, who is currently visiting Yugoslavia. It was noted during the talks that a high degree of mutual cooperation has been achieved by the Yugoslav and Turkish information media and that possibilities exist for further enriching this cooperation. The Turkish minister informed Bajra that the Yugoslav books "Along Josip Broz's Life Path," "Tito, a Modern Leader, Yugoslavia, a Modern Country" and Edvard Kardelj's "Historical Origins of Nonalinement" have been published in Turkey in Turkish and have been well received by the public. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 79 p 6 AU]